

La ligne de câbles télégraphiques sous-marins de cette compagnie constitue le moyen de communication le plus direct et le plus rapide d'Europe, l'Australie, l'Amérique du Nord et du Sud, l'Afrique orientale, méridionale et occidentale, les Indes, l'Australie, la Nouvelle-Zélande, la Chine et le Japon.

Pour assurer une transmission rapide, les télégrammes doivent porter l'indication Via Eastern.

Le temps moyen de transmission le plus récent jusqu'à Londres au bulletin journalier publié dans ce journal.

STATIONS EN EGYPT: Alexandrie, le Caire, Suez, Port-Saïd, Port-Saïd, Souakim. Bureau principal à Londres.

No 6,242]

ALEXANDRIA, SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1902.

[SIX PAGES P.T. 1

This Company's system of submarine telegraph cables is the most direct and quick mode of communication from Egypt to Europe, North and South America, East, South and West Africa, India, Australia, New Zealand, China and Japan.

To secure quick transmission, telegrams should be marked Via Eastern.

For latest average time to London, see daily bulletin in paper.

STATIONS IN EGYPT: Alexandria, Cairo, Suez, Port-Saïd, Port-Saïd, Souakim. Head Office, London.

Peninsular & Oriental S. N. Coy.

The following steamers are intended to leave Port-Saïd on Monday evening, after the arrival of the Cairo train.

STEAMER	DATE	DESTINATION
INDIA	7 April	Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
AFRICA	14 "	"
AMERICA	21 "	"
ASIA	28 "	"
AUSTRALIA	5 May	"
AFRICA	12 "	"
AMERICA	19 "	"
ASIA	26 "	"
AUSTRALIA	3 June	"
AFRICA	10 "	"
AMERICA	17 "	"
ASIA	24 "	"
AUSTRALIA	1 July	"

The BRINDISI 20-knot express steamer leaves PORT-SAÏD earlier on Monday, and passengers should reach PORT-SAÏD on Sunday, and can proceed straight on board. The combined steamer and sleeping car fare from EGYPT to LONDON is as cheap via BRINDISI as via MARSEILLES.

To the East.

The Mail Steamers leave SUEZ for ADEN and BOMBAY every Wednesday, and for AUSTRALIA and CHINA every alternate Wednesday. A Steamer leaves for CALCUTTA, fortnightly, and another for JAPAN. Passengers can embark at PORT-SAÏD.

For all further information apply to the Company's Agents, Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON (Egypt) Ltd., ... CAIRO. Messrs. ROYLE, Esq., ... PORT-SAÏD. Messrs. HASELTON & CO., ... ALEXANDRIA. or F. G. DAVIDSON, ... SUEZ. Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company in Egypt.

Orient-Pacific Line of Royal Mail Steamers.

OUTWARDS TO AUSTRALIA (in about 22 days).	DATE
R.M.S. Oruba will leave Suez about...	April 11
Homewards to NAPLES (8 days), MARSEILLES (5 days), GIBRALTAR (6 days), PLYMOUTH (10 days), LONDON, TILBURY (11 days).	
R.M.S. Omrah will leave Port-Saïd about...	April 14
Ortona	April 28

N.B.—Homeward steamers are sometimes before their advertised dates.

Passengers landed and embarked at Ismailia free of all expense.

Port-Saïd to Naples... 1st Class \$11 2nd Class \$7 3rd Class \$4 8/.

Port-Saïd to Genoa... 1st Class \$11 2nd Class \$7 3rd Class \$4 8/.

Port-Saïd to Plymouth or Tilbury... 1st Class \$11 2nd Class \$7 3rd Class \$4 8/.

Return tickets are no longer issued, but passengers paying the full fare in one direction will be allowed an abatement of one-third off their fare back if the return voyage be made within four months of arrival, or an abatement of 20% if the return voyage be made within six months of arrival.

Agents in Cairo:—THOMAS COOK & SON. " Alexandria:—R. J. MOSS & CO. For all further information apply to Wm. STAPLEDON & Sons, Port-Saïd and Port-Tewfik (Suez).

Bibby Line Mail Steamers.

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES DURING THE SUMMER SEASON.

OUTWARDS TO COLOMBO (11 Days) and RANGOON (16 Days).

S.S. *Cheshire*, 5,700 tons, will leave Suez about 16th April.

S.S. *Derbyshire*, 6,600 tons, will leave Suez about 30th April.

HOMEWARDS TO MARSEILLES (5 Days) and LONDON (11 Days).

S.S. *Shropshire*, 5,700 tons, will leave Port-Saïd about 6th April.

S.S. *Staffordshire*, 6,600 tons, will leave Port-Saïd about 20th April.

Fares from Port-Saïd to Marseilles \$12.00, to London \$17.00, to Colombo \$21.00, to Rangoon \$27.00.

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For Piræus, Smyrna, Mitylene & Constantinople.

Leaving Alexandria: 4 p.m. Wed. Arriving Piræus 7 a.m. Fri. & Constantinople Sun. 3 p.m.

Leaving Constantinople: 3 p.m. Tues. arriving Piræus Thurs. noon & Alex. Sat. 7 a.m.

Passengers have time to visit Athens during the stay of the steamers at Piræus.

Syrian Line Weekly.

Leaving Alexandria: 4 p.m. Sat. calling at Port-Saïd, Jaffa (for Jerusalem), Caïffa, Beyrouth, Tripoli, Mersina and Alexandretta. Arriving Alexandria: Wednesday at 6 a.m.

Red Sea Line Fortnightly.

From SUEZ for JEDDAH, SOUKIN, MASSOWAH, HODIEDAH and ADEN every alternate Thurs. 4 p.m.

Return ADEN to HODIEDAH, MASSOWAH, SOUKIN & SUEZ. Arriving Sunday 4 p.m.

A special steamer leaves SUEZ fortnightly on intermediate Thursdays for YAMBO and JEDDAH and back, thus maintaining a weekly service between SUEZ & JEDDAH.

For further information apply at the Office of the Company in Alexandria: to Mr. N. H. BEYTS at SUEZ, G. ROYLE Port-Saïd, the Alexandria Bonded Warehouse Co. Ltd., Cairo, or to any of the Offices of Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON Ltd., HENRY GAZE & Sons Ltd. and all the Tourist Agencies.

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Outward.—S.S. *Manora*.....April 5—Homeward.—S.S. *Colombo*.....April 13

Queensland Royal Mail Line between London and Brisbane.

Calling at ADEN, BATAVIA, COOKTOWN, TOWNSVILLE, BOWEN, BRISBANE, both ways.

FOUR WEEKLY CONTRACT SERVICES.

Outward.—S.S. *Junna*.....April 27—Homeward, S.S. *Golconda*.....April 15

RUMAKS—Surgeons and Stewards carried. Ice rooms, fumaka, and every comfort for a tropical climate. Passengers and Cargo booked through to Continental and American Ports and to all important Ports on Coast of India, Persian Gulf, East Africa, Borneo, Straits Settlements, Eastern Archipelago, Java and Queensland. Rates of Passage money, as below, include table for First and Second Class Passengers only, but not wines or spirits, which may be had on board for payment. Passengers are allowed to break the voyage at any intermediate Port and proceed by following steamer in which there may be accommodation.

FIRST CLASS RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM SUEZ AND ISMAILIA TO	DATE
Aden.....\$ 16.10	Bagdad.....\$ 55
Kurrachee.....\$ 34.18	Colombo.....\$ 55
Bombay.....\$ 34.18	Madras.....\$ 55
Batavia.....\$ 44	Calcutta.....\$ 40.14
Bussorah.....\$ 44	Calcutta.....\$ 40.14
	Batavia.....\$ 44
	Singapore.....\$ 44

From Port-Saïd, \$2 less Homeward, and \$3 more Outward.

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Booking Passengers & Cargo through to Ports in INDIA, EUROPE & AMERICA.

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For MARSEILLES S.S. *Britannia*.....April 14 For CALCUTTA S.S. *Asyria*.....April 19

Saloon Fares: from PORT-SAÏD, to GIBRALTAR \$3; MARSEILLES \$7; LIVERPOOL or LONDON (all sea routes) \$12; LIVERPOOL or LONDON via MARSEILLES \$13.18. Passengers embarking at ISMAILIA \$1 more, at SUEZ \$2 more. 15 00 reduction allowed to officers of the Army of Occupation and Government employees. Through tickets issued to New-York (via GLASGOW). Fares on application.

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On or about the 3rd April S.S. *Argos* now on the berth will sail for Hamburg.

On or about the 4th April S.S. *Lepus* expected from Hamburg will sail for Beyrouth.

On or about the 12th April S.S. *Kydonia* " Salonica " Hamburg.

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Outward.—S.S. *Prinz Regent Luitpold*.....April 7—Homeward.—S.S. *KATSUMI*.....April 10

Australia Line between Bremen & Sydney, calling at ANTWERP, SOUTHAMPTON, GENOA, NAPLES, COLOMBO, PORT-SAÏD, SUEZ, ADEN, COLOMBO, FRANKFURT, ADELPHI, MELBOURNE both ways.

Outward.—S.S. *Darmstadt*.....April 6—Homeward.—S.S. *Barbarossa*.....April 28

Passengers on the homeward voyage are LANDED and EMBARKED at ISMAILIA free of expense on application to the representative of Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON, and Messrs. HENRY GAZE & Sons, Ismailia. Luggage 2 shillings each person from Railway Station to landing stage.

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Gibraltar.....\$ 14.00, Southampton.....\$ 9.18

Southampton.....\$ 17.12, Bremen or Hamburg.....\$ 13.4

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April 5th 4 p.m. S.S. *Bohemia* Capt Vidos.

" 12th " S.S. *Semiramis* " Colledani.

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NOTICE.
The Editor of the Egyptian Gazette will
be pleased to receive communications
dealing with matters of local interest, for
publication. Notes of events occurring in
the Provinces are especially welcome.
All communications should be sent to THE
EDITOR, and be accompanied by the
Writer's Name and Address, not neces-
sarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of
good faith.
The Editor will not undertake to return any
Contribution unaccompanied by a stamped
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ASSEMBLEE GENERALE EXTRAORDINAIRE
AVIS.
Messieurs les Actionnaires sont convo-
qués en Assemblée Générale Extraordi-
naire le mercredi, 23 Avril 1902, à 4
heures de relevée, aux bureaux de la Com-
pagnie à Alexandria, pour délibérer sur le
suivant:

ORDRE DU JOUR:
1. Subdivision des actions qui sont
actuellement de £ 10 nominales en actions
de £ 1 nominales.
2. Augmentation du capital par l'émis-
sion d'actions nouvelles de £ 1 nominales.
3. Modification des articles 22, 81 et 82
des Statuts comme suit:
L'article 22 est supprimé et remplacé
par ce qui suit:
Vingt actions donnent droit à une voix.
Tout actionnaire ayant plus de vingt
actions aura une voix supplémentaire pour
chaque quarante actions après les vingt
premières actions.
Le mot "Cinquante" de l'article 81 sera
supprimé et remplacé par le mot "Cinq
cents".
Le chiffre "50" de l'art. 82, premier
alinéa, sera supprimé et remplacé par le
chiffre "500".
4. Projet de prendre en location l'exploit-
ation des réseaux de la Compagnie des
Tramways d'Alexandrie, pour une durée de
trente ans.
5. Augmentation du nombre des Mem-
bres du Conseil d'Administration de la
Compagnie, de sept à dix, conformément à
l'article 40 des Statuts.
Aux termes de l'article 73 des Statuts,
Messieurs les Actionnaires qui désirent
assister à cette Assemblée ou s'y faire
représenter par des mandataires munis de
leur procuration doivent déposer leurs
actions, à la Bank of Egypt, à la National
Bank of Egypt, à l'Anglo-Egyptian Bank
Ltd., à la Banque Impériale Ottomane ou
au Crédit Lyonnais ou à Paris et à
Londres à la Banque Impériale Ottomane
ou aux Sièges de la Société des Tramways
d'Alexandrie à Alexandria et à Bruxelles,
trois jours au moins avant celui fixé pour
la dite Assemblée et le reçu seul qu'ils
recevront en échange, leur donnera droit
d'y assister soit personnellement soit par
procuration.
Les actions seront reçues jusqu'à midi,
le Samedi 19 Avril 1902.
Par ordre du Conseil
Le Directeur Général,
(Signé) N. GRABURN.
Alexandrie, le 4 Mars 1902. 20985-1

THE EGYPTIAN GAZETTE.
SUBSCRIPTIONS AND ADVERTISEMENTS.
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The Egyptian Gazette
An English Daily Newspaper, Established in 1880
Editor and Manager: R. SNELLING.
PRICE, ONE PIASTRE TARIFF.
SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1902.

THE TROUBLES IN MACEDONIA.
The Macedonian Question may at any
moment come to the front and Europe has
not a single solution ready at hand to solve
the hundred and one racial problems with
which that "Question" is permeated. To-day's
telegrams show that the disorders are on the
increase and the rebellion appears to be wide-
spread. Orders have been given for the Turkish
troops to move. For a long time past the Ma-
cedonian Committee in Bulgaria has been aiming
at making Macedonia quite ungovernable by
the Turks. On the other hand, Turkish
notions of Government have undergone no
change since they first overran south-eastern
Europe. The native honesty which abounds
among the Musulman common people has very
little chance to assert itself in the ranks of a
soldiery which the Sultan regularly forgets to

**pay. The Turkish troops and police in Mac-
donia get no wages, yet they share the common
human weakness of supposing that men must
live somehow. They have thus contracted the
bad habit of plundering villages and carrying
off the food they have no money to buy. It is
vain to look to Constantinople for any serious
attempt to maintain order in the province
which the concert of Europe, in the Treaty of
Berlin, marked out for reform. What with
Bulgarian mischief-making, native turbulence,
and Turkish maladministration, it is not
wonderful that Macedonia is a seething cal-
dron. Further west we have the gentle Alba-
nians carrying on systematic plunder in Mac-
donia. The central Government has no other con-
trol than such as may be derived from playing
off one faction against another. It cannot collect
taxes nor can it obtain recruits for the Otto-
man army. But the Sultan has an Albanian
bodyguard around his sacred person, for these
outcasts can be depended on to be faithful
to their salt. Yet a timid master will not
try them too far; so, lest there should be dis-
content in the bodyguard, the Albanian at home
is allowed to follow his own sweet will.
Throughout these distracted regions one
looks in vain for any power or influence that
makes for order and progress. Besides
Macedonian discontent, Bulgarian intrigue,
Albanian violence, and Turkish incapacity,
we have the restless ambitions of Greeks and
Serbs and Montenegrins. Yet they might all
go on indefinitely with their perpetual tur-
bulence were it not that from time to time one
another becomes a pawn in the game of one of
the Great Powers. So though unrest is more
accentuated than usual, and though these
struggling nationalities have now got just edu-
cation enough to enable them to intrigue and
plot without foreign instigation, it does not
follow that anything will happen of serious
interest to the outer world, unless one
of the neighbouring Powers directly or
indirectly takes a hand in the game. It
is not clear that any Power has any inte-
rest at this moment in stirring up further
mischief, though there have recently been
symptoms of a tendency in Russia to pay more
attention to the Near East. There is some
apprehension that Germany may push com-
mercial advantages too far, unless Russia
makes some move to re-assert her influence
and authority. But it is very difficult to
judge how much these tendencies and specu-
lations amount to. The Sultan is, as usual, more
fully prepared than people generally imagine.
Large bodies of Turkish troops are in
Macedonia. Their presence leads to high
prices of provisions, and to various restric-
tions and severities which are regrettable but
which cannot be avoided. Russia, too, is un-
willing to have a disturbance in the Near
East till she has consolidated herself in the
Far East, and Austria-Hungary's influence
is, as usual, for peace. In these circumstances
it may be admitted that strong pressure can
be brought to bear on Bulgaria and the Al-
banians if they should show a fixed deter-
mination to break the peace.**

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.
The War.
BOER DEFEAT.
FIGHTING AT CLOSE QUARTERS.
Gallantry of Canadians.
PRETORIA, 4th April.
Brigadier-General Kitchener reports
from Driekuil, in the Western Transvaal,
that he sent a force on 31st ultimo to
reconnoitre Hart River. The force struck
the track of guns and followed for eight
miles. A running fight ensued. On emerg-
ing into the open plain large Boer rein-
forcements advanced on the flanks, forcing
the troops to occupy hastily entrenched
positions. Fighting at close quarters then
took place until the enemy were repulsed
on all sides. Delarey and Kemp vainly
attempted to persuade the Boers, number-
ing 1,500, to renew the fight, but they
had suffered too heavily and retreated.
Our losses were also severe. One party of
Canadian Rifles held their post until every
man was killed and wounded. (Reuter).
STEYN'S COMPANIONS.
PRETORIA, 3rd April.
Delarey and Kemp are with Mr. Steyn.
(Reuter).
RAILWAYS FOR S. AFRICA.
£3,000,000 Wanted.
LONDON, 4th April.
Lord Milner has asked for a credit of
£3,000,000 for the construction of railways
in South Africa. (Reuter).

GENERAL NEWS.

RUSSIAN LOAN.

St. Petersburg, 4th April.

The Russian loan was subscribed a hundred times over in Germany, Holland, and Russia, but principally in the former country. (Reuter).

ARCHDUKE COMING TO EGYPT.

VIENNA, 4th April.

The *Reichswehr* learns that the Archduke Franz Ferdinand is shortly going to Egypt, where he will stay for two months. (Reuter).

TURKEY'S TROUBLES.

Servian Outbreak.

VIENNA, 4th April.

It is reported here that a serious organised outbreak has taken place amongst the Servian inhabitants in the northern villages of Turkey. The insurgents are well armed and supplied. Sanguinary encounters have occurred at Kolashin and other places. Several persons have been killed or wounded. (Reuter).

Russia Acting.

VIENNA, 4th April.

The unrest in the Balkans is not regarded as menacing the general tranquillity. Austria and Russia are acting jointly and giving due attention to the matter. Acting on their advice, the Porte has sent reinforcements to the threatened points. (Reuter).

Revolt of Albanians.

VIENNA, 4th April.

Nine hundred Albanians have revolted at Novibazar. Turkish reinforcements have been despatched. (Havas).

PROROGATION OF CAPE PARLIAMENT.

CAPE TOWN, 4th April.

The Cape Parliament has been prorogued until August 1st. (Reuter).

Mr. RHODES'S WILL.

Educational Legacies.

CAPE TOWN, 4th April.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes bequeaths in his will £100,000 to Oriel College, Cambridge (*sic*), he leaves Groote Schuur as a residence for the future Prime Minister of the Federal Government of the States of South Africa, and he provides for a large number of scholarships at Oxford for young Colonials and Americans, his object being the fostering of the union of English-speaking races.

His bequests must be taken into consideration in awarding scholarships. Fifteen scholarships worth £250 per annum will be given to German students, whom the Emperor shall nominate. The testator says that a good understanding between England, Germany, and America will secure the peace of the world. (Reuter).

MARCHAND IN ST. PETERSBURG.

St. Petersburg, 4th April.

Col. Marchand has arrived and was received at the station by the notabilities. He was present at a dinner given by the officers of the Staff. The most cordial toasts were exchanged. (Havas).

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE NILE SEASON.—The last express steamer for the season leaves Assuan to-day.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A native labourer met his death yesterday by falling from the top of a house near the old Custom-house.

BIRTH RATE.—The number of births registered at Alexandria during the week ending yesterday was 231, of which 29 were of European parentage.

MORTALITY.—The number of deaths registered at Alexandria during the week ending yesterday amounted to 207, of which 19 were of Europeans.

BURNED TO DEATH.—A native woman was burnt to death yesterday in the Abou el-Abbas quarter of Alexandria, her clothing having caught fire while she was cooking.

HOTEL BEAU-RIVAGE.—An instrumental concert will be given at the hotel to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon by Professor Ernest Casavola.

A MAIL FOR EUROPE. via Port Said and Brindisi, will be made up at the G.P.O., Alexandria, and despatched at 8.30 a.m. on Monday next.

LEAGUE AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS.—Holders of membership lists are requested to return them as early as possible to M. Norsa, treasurer of the Committee, care of the Alexandria Municipality.

RIAZ PASHA WINS A LOTTERY.—The drawing of the lottery organised in aid of indigent Persians, took place on Thursday last at the Persian Diplomatic Agency, Cairo. The winning number, 129, was held by Riaz Pasha.

ALEXANDRIA POPULAR UNIVERSITY.—This evening, at 6.30 o'clock, Prof. Regondi will continue his course of shorthand. Poulley Bey has had unavoidably to postpone the lecture which he intended giving at the University this evening.

PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION.—Persons desirous of competing at the Photographic Exhibition, to be held at San Stefano next month, may obtain all particulars on application to the secretary of the Committee, Baron Emile de Menasse, Cherif Pasha-street, Alexandria.

A MUTUAL AID SOCIETY, named the Nobeska (Nabian) Society, has been formed among the Berberians of Alexandria. We have received a copy of the rules and bye-laws, printed in pamphlet form. The monthly subscription is P.T. 10.

GREEK CLUB, CAIRO.—The Greek Club, Cairo, has issued invitations for a fête and dance which will be given on Monday next to celebrate the anniversary of the declaration of Greek Independence. M. Evangelides, Director of the Hellenic Lyceum at Cairo, will deliver a speech on the occasion.

DELTA RAILWAY INSTITUTE, TANTAH.—The members of the Delta Railway Institute at Tanta are giving a concert and dance at their rooms this evening on the occasion of the Delta Railway's annual athletic sports, which are being held on the Government School grounds this afternoon.

OLD CLOTHES.—The Editor of the *All Saints' Church Magazine* makes an appeal to all those who have garments by them which they do not care to take home with them to England, to remember that they are always glad of some to give away or sell. Almost everything comes in usefully.

THE IMPORTS OF COAL into Alexandria from January 1 to April 1 amounted to 237,903 tons, as compared to 229,156 tons during the same period last year. This year Newcastle has sent 79,203 tons, the Welsh coal districts 125,234, the Scotch districts 25,671, and Yorkshire 5,244, while the imports of other qualities came to 2,551 tons.

WIFE MURDER.—For several years past a Coptic woman of Bahgurah had been living separated from her husband, who was in the habit of continually ill-treating her. A few days ago the man went to the house where his wife was taking refuge and asked her to follow him. She refused and the inhuman husband thereupon took up a thick naboot and beat her until she was so grievously injured that she died in his hands. He has been arrested.

THE WEATHER at Alexandria broke again on Sunday last and blew out March, ushering in April with squalls of rain and wind occasionally approaching hurricane force. It moderated on Wednesday, and on Thursday the gale took off, the barometer going up and the sea going down. The weather is now calm and pleasant enough. The rainfall for the week was 0.37 in. The average temperature was 60.4° Fahr., the maximum, reached on Sunday being 76.8°, and the minimum, recorded on Wednesday, 50.0°. The average humidity for the week was 68%. The maximum, registered on Wednesday, was 78%, and the minimum, on Saturday last, 59%.

SPORT AND PLAY.

MENA HOUSE GYMKHANA.

The Gymkhana meeting at Mena House yesterday was the fifth this season. The attendance was small, and we believe the falling off in popularity of these meetings is due to their too frequent recurrence. Most of the tourists have left Cairo and the residents are more or less "fed up" with entertainments. We are sorry that the attendance was so scanty, as the sport provided was quite up to the high standard which we are accustomed to expect from the management of Mena House. The racing did not commence before 4 p.m. as there was a counter attraction in the second day's competition for the Ladies' Cup, which was being shot for on the adjoining range. The weather was, however, all that could be desired and those who were present were rewarded by the enjoyment of a very pleasant evening. The entries for the comic events, i.e., the donkey races, were poor; but the hack races were fairly well filled and good finishes were seen in the pony race and the ladies' hack race.

The following are the details of the racing:—
I. Donkey Race, Race to Tail, for gentlemen. Distance 200 yds.—Handy Bay 1; Mr. Duffield 2.
II. Hack Race for Ponies and Galloways. Distance 1 mile.

Moharrem Pasha's Shewman, Mr. Miller. 1.
Kamel Effendi Maher's Shedi, Owner. 2.
Ibrahim Bey Cherif's Daggian, Owner. 3.
Eight started. Won by a length and a half. Five lengths separated second and third.

III. Ladies' Donkey Race, 1 mile.
Miss Stewart Jones 1; Miss Williams 2; Miss Wilson 3.

IV. Hack Race for Horses, 1 mile.
Ibrahim Bey Cherif's Richard, Owner. 1.
Kamel Effendi Maher's Shedi, Owner. 2.
Moharrem Pasha's Shewman, Mr. Miller. 3.

Won by three lengths. One length between second and third. Eight started.

V. Egg and Spoon Race, for Ladies on Donkeys. 100 yds. Miss Wilson 1; Miss Heron 2.

VI. Ladies' Hack race, 1 mile.
Mr. Scott Dalglish's Cigarette, Miss Stewart Jones 1; Miss Colquhoun's Dick, Owner 2. Eight started. Won easily by 8 lengths.

VII. Egyptian Donkey Derby, 1 mile.
Saleh Bey Cherif 1; Handy Bay 2.
VIII. Whistling Con Stakes, Mr. H. Moore 1; Mr. Miller 2.

THE KHEDIVE.

The Khedive leaves Montazah this afternoon for Mariout in order to examine his private railway line. His Highness returns to Montazah to-morrow.

Council of Ministers.

The Council of Ministers will meet on Monday next, 7th inst.

The Threat on Postmaster General's Life.

The Native Parquet has concluded its enquiry into the affair of the threatened assassination of Saba Pasha, and it is probable that the accused will be liberated. He is at present held at the disposal of the Parquet in Hadra prison.

The Ottoman Bank Frauds.

The enquiry into the frauds committed by Riga at the Imperial Ottoman Bank, Alexandria, is to be resumed to-morrow. Contrary to the statement of a native contemporary, the accused is still incarcerated in the Zaptieh prison and has not been transferred to Hadra prison. Up to recently, Riga was dressed in his Bedouin habiliments, but now the Parquet has had him clothed in the prison garb. The manager of the Bank this morning handed over to the Parquet three ledgers which Riga had falsified in order to attain his nefarious ends.

The Gabbari Tragedy.

The Italian Consul at Alexandria, Cavaliere Romano, paid a visit this morning to the Governor. It is thought that his visit was in connection with the alleged manslaughter of a Berber servant in a garden at Gabbari recently.

Khedivial Clemency.

The Khedive has pardoned Ahmed Soleiman, who was convicted of manslaughter at Keneh recently and sentenced to 8 months' imprisonment.

Meglis el-Hasby.

The Meglis el-Hasby will meet to-morrow at the Governorat under the presidency of the Governor of Alexandria.

New Hotel at Bulkeley.

We learn that Mr. Aquilina, the proprietor of the Bristol Hotel, Cairo, has acquired a large, newly-built house in Bulkeley which he intends opening, on the 15th May, as a first-class hotel. This new departure will no doubt meet with a large measure of success, the house being situated in a very desirable position.

The Homeward Flight.

The last batch of tourists returning from Luxor arrived in Cairo on Thursday. They consist of 44 tourists of German nationality and are staying at the Continental Hotel. They are leaving by the Austrian Lloyd S.S. *Bohemia* for Trieste to-day.

The Bishop of Abyssinia.

The Bishop of Abyssinia will shortly leave Egypt for Jerusalem, where he will lay the foundation stone of a new building for Abyssinian pilgrims, which has been erected by the liberality of the Empress of Abyssinia. He will then return to Egypt, where he will make a short stay before proceeding home.

U.S.A. "Brooklyn" at Port-Said.

The American twin-screw cruiser *Brooklyn* (Captain Todd) arrived at Port-Said yesterday afternoon from Manila en route for New York. She was escorted through the Canal by the Company's powerful tug *Titan*, which usually accompanies large war-vessels.

An Official Dinner Party.

A large official dinner party was given at the Savoy Hotel on Thursday evening by Mustapha Pasha Fahmy, President of the Council of Ministers. The menu was excellent and in regard to the general arrangement, service, and appointments of this splendid banquet, the management of the Savoy Hotel surpassed itself on this occasion. The guests included Lord and Lady Cromer, Ghazi Mukhtar Pasha, M. Mmo and Miles de Villebois, M. Mmo and Mlle Maskens, General the Hon. R. A. J. and Mrs. Talbot, the Sirdar and Lady Wingate, H. E. and Mme Boghos Pasha Nubar, Boutros Pasha, Muzloum Pasha, Fakhy Pasha, Ibrahim Fouad Pasha, M. and Mme de Vellos, Comte and Comtesse della Sala Pasha, Herr von Müller, M. and Mme de Mohl, M. Gryparis, M. and Mme Barois, Mr. and Mrs. Mollwright, Major and Mrs. Johnstone, Abani Pasha, M. and Mme Debbane, Marquis Salvago-Raggi, Sir Elwin and Lady Palmer, General Farajallah Khan, M. and Mme de Hoelzke, Comte and Comtesse de Zogheb, Mlle de Zogheb, M. de Koyander, Mr. and Miss Gorst, M. Mmo and Mlle de Martino Pasha, Comm. Zeppa, Mr. Macchell, Sir William Garstin, Maher Pasha, Fahy Bey, Sir Rudolph von Slatin Pasha, Ermod Bey, Chewky Pasha, Dr. Pinching, Corbet Bey, Chekib Pasha, H.E. and Mrs. Crookshank Pasha, Zeki Pasha, Don Ricardo Larios, Ibrahim Pasha Neghib, Mr. Bond, Coles Pasha, Mansfield Bey, Sander Pasha Fahmy, Balig Pasha, Hassan Assem Pasha.

Steamer Movements.

The S.S. *Suedish Prince*, from Antwerp and London, left Malta on Friday, 4th inst., and is due to arrive here on Tuesday next, 8th inst., with passengers and general cargo.

PING-PONG every night from 9 p.m. to 1 a.m. at the Commercial Bar, 2, Old Bourse Street.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS WINDISCHGRAETZ.

JERUSALEM, April 2.

Prince Otto von Windischgratz and the Archduchess Elizabeth of Austria have given up the idea of going to Constantinople and will return to Egypt, embarking to-morrow at Jaffa for Port Said. (Our Correspondent).

PORT SAID, April 4.

Prince Otto von Windischgratz and the Archduchess Elizabeth of Austria, accompanied by their suite, arrived at Port Said this morning from Jaffa by the Austrian Lloyd steamer *Italia*. The party is staying at the Savoy Hotel. Their Royal Highnesses went for a trip on Lake Menzaleh this morning and will be back again in the afternoon. They will leave for Ismailia to-morrow morning by steam launch through the Canal and thence proceed to Cairo. (Our Correspondent).

The Cholera Epidemic.

A telegram from Jeddah yesterday states that 19 deaths from cholera took place there during the day.

The S.S. *Ermis*, with 750 pilgrims, has left Jeddah for Tor.

The Sudan.

According to the native Press, the news has been received in the Sudan from Wadal to the effect that the new Sultan, Mohamed Ibn Donolo, has agreed to open his country to French traders and missionaries. This concession, it is stated, has so displeased Sheikh Senoussi that he intends to attack the Sultan of Wadal and oppose French influence.

Eclipse of the Moon.

A partial eclipse of the sun will take place on Tuesday next, but will be invisible in Egypt. On the 22nd inst., however, there will be an eclipse of the moon which will be partly visible in this country. The following particulars will no doubt be of interest to our readers:—

	h. m.
First contact with the Penumbra.	5 50 p.m.
Moon rises (at Cairo) ...	6 18 "
Sun sets (at Cairo) ...	6 26 "
First contact with the Shadow ...	7 0 "
Beginning of total Phase ...	8 10 "
Middle of the Eclipse ...	8 53 "
End of total Phase ...	9 35 "
Last contact with the Shadow ...	10 45 "
Last Contact with the Penumbra.	11 55 "

PERSONAL.

The Sirdar, Sir Reginald Wingate Pasha, who came down to Alexandria yesterday in order to see Lady Wingate off by the Messageries steamer, returned to the Capital in the afternoon.

Mahmoud Pasha Mukhtar, son of H. E. Ghazi Mukhtar Pasha, Imperial Ottoman High Commissioner, is expected to arrive at Alexandria by the Russian steamer to-morrow from Constantinople. He intends spending a month in Egypt.

Leave of absence on private affairs has been granted to Colonel M. Forester-Walker, A.A.G., from April 8 to June 4.

The latest arrivals at the Hotel Beau-Rivage, Ramlah, include Mr. Max Dobner, Mr. F. Krumbögel, and Mr. Ernest Preyer.

Amongst the latest arrivals at the Savoy Hotel, Port-Said, are Mr. John Yavovidis, Mr. C. Wicks, Dr. Scheel, from Riga, Lieut. G. Holy Stabsarz, Dr. Kriebel, Mr. A. Hasser, Dr. Wagner, Dr. Kurt Hoffmann, Mr. Lüttke, Mr. R. Werth, Messrs. B. and F. V. Palke, and Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Schuntenhaus.

Calendar of Coming Events.

ALEXANDRIA.	
April.	
Sat. 5	Zizania Theatre. Musical and Dramatic Entertainment in aid of the A. C. C. 8.45 p.m.
	Alhambra Theatre. Italian dramatic company in <i>Cartello Sestito</i> . 9 p.m.
	Pyramids Theatre. Vitals Circus Troupe. 9 p.m.
Sun. 6	Hotel Beau-Rivage. Open-air concert. 4 to 7 p.m.
	Khedivial Hotel. Concert by D'Ambr. Buccelli Sextette. 6 to 7 p.m.
	Alhambra Theatre. Matinee with <i>Filideia Comunque</i> . 4 p.m. <i>Andriana</i> . 9 p.m.
Tues. 8	Old Masonic Hall. Meeting of Zetland Lodge. 8.45 p.m.
Wed. 9	"Foyer" of the Zizania Theatre. Bazaar in aid of M. O. L. School for the Blind.
Thurs. 10	Khedivial Hotel. Concert by D'Ambr. Buccelli Sextette. 6 to 7 p.m.
	Hotel Beau-Rivage. Orchestral Concert 4 to 7 p.m.
Wed. 16	A.S.O. Annual Amateur Athletic Sports.
Sat. 19	San Stefano Casino. Opening of Flower Show.
	New Khedivial Hotel. Concert under auspices of A. L. M. & C. S. 9 p.m.
Sun. 20	San Stefano Casino. Flower Show.
May.	
Thurs. 1	A. S. O. grounds. Trotting Races. 1st day.

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EGYPTIAN MARKETS, LIMITED.

REPORT OF DIRECTORS.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Egyptian Markets, Limited, will be held at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, on Monday, 21st inst., for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report and Balance-sheet for the period ended 31st December, 1901. It is proposed to pay a further dividend of 2% on the ordinary shares, which, with the interim dividend of 2% paid in August, 1901, brings the total distribution for last year up to 4%. The Revenue account shows gross receipts amounting to £38,666.17.4 and expenses £25,858.5.0, giving a balance of £12,808.12.4 on the year's working. To this amount must be added £2,503.17.11, brought forward from the year 1900, bringing the total to £15,312.10.3. Out of this sum, £9,873.1.1 are absorbed by the premiums, £3., the Sinking Fund policies and in the payment of the debenture interest, leaving £5,349.9.2 available for distribution to the ordinary shareholders. After paying 4% the balance carried forward to 1902 is £457.

The average number of markets open during the year was 115, the gross receipts from which were £31,226 from the cattle and £6,998 from the general markets, or a total average of £6.7s.9d. per market.

Letters to the Editor.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents, but we wish, in a spirit of courtesy, to call to their attention that we cannot accept of any article, to be published, which contains any abusive or defamatory language.

THE ROMAN TOWER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EGYPTIAN GAZETTE.

Sir,—I have read with astonishment the correspondence that has appeared in your columns in reference to this—well, well, well—antiquated heap of stones. In the first place, I think, you, Mr. Editor, proved pretty conclusively in a note you had on the subject in your paper some days ago, that this so-called Roman tower is not of Roman origin at all, and I think it does not require an expert to see the truth of your statement. The other day I was speaking to a friend, who, I think, has a fair knowledge of these matters, and he gave it as his opinion, with very good reasons for saying so, that this erection cannot be more than 200 years old. We may now assume, I think, that it does not belong to the Roman period at all. This dispenses with any arguments brought forward, to the effect that it should be preserved on account of its antiquity. There are only two other sensible arguments, so far as I can see, that can be brought forward as reasons to justify its retention. Let us briefly consider them, and see if they are applicable in this case. Firstly, let us look at it, from what may be called a common-sense point of view. Is it of any practical use, as it stands? So far as I can see, it only serves as a place for dirty-looking Arabs to lounge about, and as an obstruction to the prettiest view we have, —the sea. Secondly, is it ornamental? Now, while I yield to no one in my love for the beauties of nature and art, I fail to see—it may be due to my ignorance, of course—any beauty whatever in this specimen of bygone architectural ugliness. If it is the object of the "Society for the Preservation of Ancient Architectural Ugliness," or whatever they call themselves, to preserve monuments like these, then, I consider, the sooner it becomes non est the better. I think, Sir, you will agree with me that the sooner this mawkish, sickly, sickening sentiment also dies a natural death, and gives place to a love and admiration for real art, and above all for the beauties of nature, the better it will be for everybody. Apologising for taking up so much of your valuable space,

I remain,
Yours etc.,
A. F.

Alexandria, April 4.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EGYPTIAN GAZETTE.

Sir,—I notice that the title of my last letter was changed from the "Old Tower" to "Roman Tower," which I regret as the exact date of the erection of the tower is involved in obscurity. It is, however, undoubtedly a Roman construction in the sense that it was constructed of the material of some edifice which owed its origin to those who boasted—not altogether unjustly—that their buildings were intended for all time. I have the authority of Dr. Botti for this statement. In any case, the tower is ancient and deserves preservation.

I am, etc.,
R. F. W.

Ramlah, April 5.

THEATRES.

BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY.

Mr. Bandmann writes from the Manoel Theatre, Malta, that he has no intention of visiting Egypt this year, as was reported. His last season here was such a disappointing one from a financial point of view, that he feels chary about venturing to come here again. This was a result which we foresaw long ago, and unless English people here rally round their itinerant countrymen more than they have done in the past, we are likely to be forever deprived of the pleasure of seeing English companies here. Everywhere else that Mr. Bandmann visits he receives support which is decidedly encouraging. He is at present playing to crowded houses at Malta. He has a strong company of about forty artists, and the celebrated English prima donna, Miss Marie Elba, opens an engagement with him on Monday next, sharing all the leading rôles with Miss Darley. The company leave Malta on the 17th inst. for Buenos Ayres, going via Marseilles. They intend making an extensive tour through South America.

ZIZANIA THEATRE.

We need hardly remind our readers of the entertainment to be given in the Zizania Theatre this evening in aid of the funds of the Alexandria Cricket Club. We are requested to state that soldiers of the Army of Occupation will be admitted free.

CECIL RHODES'S WILL.

The terms of Mr. Rhodes's will, given in this morning's telegrams, show that to the last he remained steadfast in his attempts to realise his great ideal of utilising wealth for the purpose of developing the capacity for government and at the same time using educational endowments as an instrument in the consolidation of Empire. As an interesting illustration of his belief in educational endowments, which is so clearly seen in his bequests, it is as apposite to quote the following extract from a letter written last year to the Archbishop of Cape Colony in regard to the Diocesan College School, Capetown:—

"I have always felt that the modern idea of giving prizes only for literary attainments is an utter mistake. I will not argue that the Greeks were absolutely right in putting physical attributes first, but I do think the winner of a school prize should not be solely a book-worm, or, on the other hand, with no thought except for the training of his physical attributes. With these ideas, I beg to offer, through you, to the governing body of the Diocesan College School, a yearly sum of £250 to provide for the support of the winner of his scholarship at Oxford for three years. There would be a new contest every fourth year, as during my lifetime I should yearly send the authorities a cheque for £250. The conditions are as follows:—

"In the election of a student to a scholarship regard should be had to (No. 1) his literary and scholastic attainments; (No. 2) his fondness for, and success in, manly outdoor sports such as cricket, football, and the like; (No. 3) his qualities of manhood, such as truth, courage, devotion to duty, sympathy for and protection of the weak, kindness, unselfishness, and fellowship; (No. 4) his exhibition during school days of moral force of character and of instincts to lead and take an interest in his school mates, for these latter attributes will be likely in after life to guide him to esteem the performance of public duties as his highest aim."

The will of Cecil Rhodes illustrates his gospel of wealth. To make money only to use it in the service of the State, to regard one's self solely as an agent or instrument whose energies are all due to the community in which you live, to be dedicated, if not consecrated, to the ministry of the Commonwealth—such was one of the ideals of his life, and his will shows how he wished it to be followed after his death.

THE BRITISHER ABROAD.

POPULAR FICTIONS OF THE WHOLE DUTY OF A CONSUL.

As a typical instance of what the globe-trotter expects from the Consul, we give the following, which has been received from one of these much-suffering officials, who occupies a post in one of the Mediterranean ports much frequented by tourists. It is his experience of what he describes as the "popular opinions" entertained by the average Britisher when abroad in regard to his Majesty's Consuls, and he affirms its absolute veracity.

The Consul and his furniture is the property of H. M.'s Government.

That the same is the case with regard to the Consul's private house.

That he has both gratis.

That if his office is closed, he may be rung up at his private house at any time of the day or night.

That Sundays do not count.

That he is superior to all local authorities, and can regulate their proceedings as he pleases.

That he is responsible for all the vagaries of railway companies.

That he can find lost luggage if he takes the trouble.

That he can instantly recover stolen goods.

That he is bound to cash cheques.

That he has funds at his command to "send people home with."

That he advances money on "note of hand."

That he has meals at the usual hours to which all British subjects are welcome.

PRIMES

SIMPLE.				
Coton ...	...	Liv.	Mai.	P.T. ...
Gr. de coton ...	...	"	"	"
Fèves Saida ...	...	"	"	"
Bles Saida ...	...	"	"	"
DOUBLE.				
Coton ...	...	Liv.	Mai.	P.T. 10 ...
Gr de coton ...	...	"	"	2 30/40 ...
Fèves Saida ...	...	"	"	"
Bles Saida ...	...	"	"	"

Stocks and Shares.

Closing Prices, 5th April at 4 p.m. 1903.

Shares.	BANKS.	Debtentures
Fos. 154	Bank of Otrste ...	—
# 12 1/2 ex	Imperial Ottoman Bank ...	—
# 13 1/4 ex	National Bank of Egypt ...	—
Fos. 411	National Bank of Greece ...	—
L.E. 9/16	Banque Industrielle ...	—
# 23 7/8	Crédit Fonc. Egypt. Lottery	—
	[Bonds	—

RAILWAYS & TRAMWAYS.

Fos. —	Basco Egypte ...	Fonds ...	236
# 9 5/8 ex	Delta Light ...	Fonds ...	108
	Delta Light ...	Ref.	108

TARIF D'EXPORTATION

..	11	Fayoum	91
..	28	Keneh-Assuan	..
£	84	Alexandria Trams	379
		do. do. Fonds	75
NAVIGATION & WATER WORKS			
..	3 3/16	Khedivial-American Nile & Co.	..
..	8 5/8	Khedivial Mail S.S. & Co.	..
		[Fonds.	8 6
..	88 1/2	ex. Alexandria Water Company	..
Fcs.	672	ex. Cairo do. do. Fonds	660
£	12	Tantah do. do. do.	..
LAND, &c.			
Fcs. ..		Agricole-Industrielle Egypt	..
		[Fonds.	..
L.E.	121 1/2	Behera Company	95
..	9 1/4	New Behera Company	..
..	36	Land & Mortgage	..
..	7 5/8	New Daira Sanieh Fonds	86
COMMERCIAL INDUSTRIAL			
..	11/16	Alex-Egyptian Spinning Co.	..
Fcs.	256	Boulangerie Mecanique	10
£	2 18 1/2	Bourse Khédiviale	..

Fos. 40	Crown Brewery, Alex.	Fond. Feb. 20
do.	do.	6% Debs. 500
" 38	do.	do. Cairo .. " 18
" 9 9	Egyptian Cotton Mills	
" 17	do. Maktara	 " 9
" 14 9	do. Salt & Soda	
" 6	do. Sugar & Land	
" 18 1/2	do. Syndicate	 B.
" 5 1/2 ex	Kafr-el-Zayat Cotton Co.	 ex 100 1/2
"	New Egyptian Company	
" 4 1/4	Nunguevion Hotels	
" 17	Société des Huileries et Savons	
"	do. Industries Khoms	
" 30 /—	Pressage et Dépôts	101
" 21 3 1/4	Presses Libres	 97

Furnished by Belil & Barnard 10, St. Mark's Buildings, Alexandria, and Sharia Kasr-el-Nil, Cairo who undertake the sale and purchase of Stocks and Shares, on the local Bourse and also on the London Stock Exchange.

TARIF D'EXPORTATION

Pour le mois d'Avril 1902.

DESIGNATION	UNITÉ	Prix du mois trav.	Prix du mois export
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	L. V. M.	L. V. M.
Coton	p.	cantier — 1 935
Graisse de Coton.....	"	arabe — 848
" " Hariri	"	cantier — —
Bis Saldi et Bédéra	"	arabe — 726
Fèves Saldi et Bédéra.....	"	" — 745
Leantilles	"	" — 730
Mais	"	" — 718
Orgo	"	" — 720
Farine No 1 & 3 (80 ceques)	sac	— 695
Riz de Damiette (avec omb.)	arabe	— 2 300
Riz Ein el Bent el Fahl	"	— 2 300
Riz Fayoumi	"	— 2 300
Sucre blanc (en pains)	cantier	— 650
" " (grande murel)	"	— 600
" " (en poudre) No 1	"	— 380
" ronge (Farchont) en pains	"	— —
" " (Farchont) (en poudre) No 2	"	— 250
" " (Farchont) (en poudre) No 3	"	— 230

Petite pois	..	..	..	—	890
" " concassé	..	..	..	—	1 —
Herbé	..	..	..	—	810
Lupins	..	..	CANAR	—	—
Cotons Africé et écart pour Turquie	..	..	..	—	1 —

ASSOCIATION
DES COURTIERES EN MARCHANDISES.
(Service Spécial).
DÉPÔNE D'OUVERTURE.
LIVERPOOL, 10h.5 a.m.
Américain :
Futurs Mai-Juin : 4 53 61.
" Sept.-Oct. : 4 39 84.
Bourse Khédiviale, 5 avril 1902

DERNIERE HEURE.

(Clôture de la Bourse Khédiviale 1 h. p.m.)
Cours des Associations Courtiers en Marchandises
Coton F.G.P.Br.

Janvier	...	...	10 27/32	9	7 7/8
Mai	...	...	11 23/32	"	3 3/4
Juin	...	...	11 3/4	"	25 32
Juillet	...	...	11 25/32	"	13 16
Oct.	...	...	11 25/32	"	13 16

Graines de coton.

Nov.-Déc.-Jan.	...	P.T.	64 5/40	1/4
Avril	...	"	78 15/40	30 40
Mai	...	"	74	5/40
Juin	...	"	74 1/2	25 40
Juillet	...	"	78	5/40

Prix Sold.

Oct., Sept.	...	P.T.	88 1/4	1/2
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DUST IN PREHISTORIC DAYS.

What is an unmitigated nuisance, whether in London streets, on Italian roads, or by the sea shore on a windy day. For sand is only dust with a difference: it is coarser, and consists mainly of grains of quartz. The wind piles it up on our coasts in dunes, which sometimes travel inland, like an advance guard of the invading sea—burying for years, and then again disclosing, ruined chapels, as at Peranzabulo, in Cornwall, or churches as at Ecles. Dust the finer, is dry clay, called by chemists silicate of alumina. But there will be some clay in most sands, whether from the sea-shore or the desert, and some fine quartz in most clays; in fact, whether the dust come from our roads—when it may be quite a little collection of minerals, including tiny splinters of flint—or from Turkestan plains or Caspian steppes, it will be like our brick-earth, a mixture of powdered clay and minute grains of quartz. In our islands, as in most parts of Europe, we are free from dust-storms. But in whole regions of Asia, Africa, and, to a less extent America, they sometimes make life insupportable, and are even destructive to it, besides materially altering the minor outlines of a region. But there was a time, distant, no doubt, though after Man had appeared on the earth, when much of Central Europe—possibly even including our own islands, though to a less extent—was as familiar with a plague of dust as the Kirgiz of the Caspian steppes. Spread over hundreds of square miles North of the Alps and the Pyrenees is a curious deposit, called "loess," which for long puzzled geologists. It is generally pale in colour, yellow or greyish brown, a fine-grained, nearly homogeneous, consistent loam, composed chiefly of clay, which can be rubbed in the hands to an almost imperceptible powder, but mixed with fine sandy and calcareous matter—on the whole, not very unlike the brick-earths about Grayford and Erith. It occupies the great river valleys; it spreads over the lowlands, extending from the Alps, the Pyrenees, and the Balkans on the South, to Belgium, the North-German Plain, and Poland. On the West it reaches Southern France; on the East it passes beyond the limits of the Continent far away into Asia. In Europe it is seldom found more than a thousand feet above sea level, though it has been observed at five thousand feet in the Carpathians. Everywhere it covers, like a mantle, the irregular surface of the older rocks—thickest in the lowlands, thinner as it is traced up the hill slopes.

Of what it is made was easily settled, but how it came there was the difficulty. Evidently it is a comparatively modern deposit, dating from the later part of, or from immediately after, the great Ice Age. Thus it belongs to a time when the climate of Europe was colder than it is now, when the mountains were more snowy and the glaciers bigger. Some of the earlier geologists appealed to the Universal Deluge, but for many reasons that explanation has long ceased to find favour, though we believe it still has one sturdy advocate. Others suggested that at this juncture the Northern part of Europe had sunk down for a few hundred feet, enough to bring the sea up to the frontier of the mountains. Into this sea the glacier-fed rivers, turbid as the Alpine torrents of to-day, but swollen to a vast volume, swept quantities of fine mud, which drifted far away from its source before it settled softly down on the submerged hills and valleys. But as the "loess" is often at least fifty feet thick, the sea must have stayed much longer than the Noahian Flood, and there should have been time for the usual tenants of its waters to occupy parts of Central Europe, even if they did not reach the feet of the Alps. But though fossils sometimes are not rare in the "loess," none of them are marine. Next, it was asserted to be a lake deposit, but that theory involves the problem of holding up the waters. That a convenient mound rose up somewhere near the North Sea and Baltic coast, and then subsided so completely that the rivers returned to their old courses, is not a probable supposition.

Some geologists met the difficulty in another way. They adopted as their maxim, "When in difficulty, send for an ice-sheet." They imagined one of these to have crept down either from the hill country of Scandinavia and Britain, or from Polar regions. But reflection soon showed this vast icy barrier to be a poetic rather than a scientific conception; so this dream also vanished, though, like the Flood, it may still haunt a few vivid imaginations. But if the "loess" came neither from sea nor from lake, what could have been its origin? It is very like river mud yet it covers some places which river water could not reach. A careful study of its fossils suggested a solution of the difficulty. Though they are not abundant, a fair number have been collected. In the lower part of the "loess" an Arctic fauna prevails—the musk ox and the reindeer, two species of lemming, the Arctic fox, the glutton, and the mountain hare—together with a number of birds still existing in circumpolar regions. In the upper part occur the remains of the jerboa, the pouched and the Polish marmot, the Saiga antelope, the tallish hare, the steppe lemming, and sundry voles—in fact, mammals which are characteristic of the sub-arctic steppes of Russia and Siberia. There were also found the mammoth, the woolly rhinoceros, the lion, the wild horse, and other quadrupeds known to have ranged over most of Europe when the Great Ice Age was passing away. Remains of fishes and reptiles are rare, of amphibians not common, but some molluscs are fairly abundant. The great majority are land-shells; of nearly two hundred and twelve thousand specimens examined from the Rhine "loess" there was only one brackish water form and three fresh water. The "loess" of other regions has yielded similar evidence,

and shells of delicate structure are often in perfect preservation. They have been carefully entombed, not transported tumultuously. Nor is that all: the "loess" hardly ever shows signs of stratification. In it, as in a river mud, tiny flakes of mica are often present, but these generally lie in the latter with their faces parallel, in the former at all angles. Thus it has not been deposited under water or by water, so it must have been formed on dry land, and by the wind.

It is, in short, a great dust formation. Of this we have now only a very limited experience in Europe. We see the sand drifting in with clouds along the shore and forming dunes, we grumble when the East winds blow in our streets and the waterworks remain at home, but the dust-storms of the great deserts in Asia and Africa are positive terrors to man and beast. The finer the material the more intolerable is the nuisance. In Central Asia, we are told, the air, even on a calm day, is often thick with fine dust, and in Khotan it is sometimes impossible, even at noon, to read a book without lamp-light. On the Caspian steppes clay or sand is constantly on the drift during the dry Summer, racing along over the ground, darkening the air, coming to rest here and there in the lee of projecting rocks, and still more in hollows and valleys—blown away from exposed situations and accumulating in every sheltered spot. In such a region trees are almost unknown, and there is nothing to keep the soil in place. In the early Summer, after the melting snow or the Spring rains, the grass may be green, but it soon withers, and leaves the earth exposed. The Summers are arid and hot, the Winters bitterly cold; conditions unfavourable to vegetation serve to make a "barren and dry land." An exact parallel to the European "loess," only on a grander scale, can be found in China, and the discovery of it by Baron von Richtofen placed the origin of the former beyond reasonable doubt. In the provinces of Hunan and Shanai especially, the sandy clay buries almost everything, extending sometimes even up to eight thousand feet above sea level. Thickest in the valleys, where it may be measured by hundreds of feet, it becomes thinner on the slopes, just as in Europe. The rivers have cut gorges through it, the cliffs of which are sometimes five hundred feet in height; and in these, so firmly does it set, the people carve their dwellings. Dust deposits there may be which have been formed by flooded rivers, or in lakes; ice may have done much to make or transport the original mud; but in Northern Europe, as in China, the wind has brought it where it now reposes. So the Great Ice Age in Northern Europe was succeeded by the Great Dust Age, when the climate was colder and drier than now. Of this some traces have been detected even in Britain. An elevation of a few hundred feet would convert a great extent of shallow sea into dry land, would render the British climate less rainy and more extreme, and would transform Central Europe into something like the steppes of the Caspian basin or of Siberia.

THE CONDITION OF TRIPOLI.

A correspondent in Constantinople sends us the following communication, which is based on information obtained from Turkish sources: "Some papers abroad having published unfounded reports with regard to alleged disturbances in the Vilayet of Tripoli, and so-called complaints of the inhabitants against the local Ottoman authorities, it is but fair and just that the true state of affairs should be briefly explained. The Porte is now in possession of official documents which show that, far from being opposed to the new system of enlistment and of valuation of the land, nearly all the villages and towns have sent either to the Porte or to the Governor General of that province *mazbats*, i.e., petitions, stating that they were perfectly satisfied with the military regulations in those regions and with the official survey of all the landed property throughout the vilayet. For instance, the inhabitants of Djefara, in the district of Chirvan, and those of the important region of Tharkouna have sent to the Vali a telegram and several petitions protesting against the erroneous allegations of foreign papers and asserting their devotion to the Imperial Government, while the Mussulman community of Adjilat has telegraphed direct to the Porte expressing the same feeling of loyalty to the Throne and their readiness to obey the existing laws. The leading men of the great tribe of Nevosel have also petitioned the Governor to the same effect. Some of the petitioners have even offered to send a delegate to Constantinople for the purpose of putting more stress to their fidelity. The Vali was therefore plainly justified in declaring in his communication to the Porte that order and tranquillity are prevailing in the province, and that the bulk of the population there does not resist in any way the military rules nor the registration of tenements and estates. A few agitators, men of bad repute and known as such, endeavoured, indeed, to create disturbances, but when they found that the inhabitants were against them they fled to Djefara, in Tunisian territory, where they signed a memorandum containing unsupported and imaginary grievances. The whole population of the vilayet of Tripoli hastened to reprove the action of this handful of seditious malcontents, who, if ever they set foot in Tripoli again, will be dealt with according to law."

L'Egyptian Gazette est en vente dans les rues du Caire tous les soirs, un peu après huit heures, sauf les dimanches et les jours fériés. Le journal est aussi en vente aux gares du Caire, d'Alexandrie, de Tantah, de Dammanhour, de Kafr-Zayat et de Zagazig. Prix du numéro du jour, une piastre tarif.

TRADE SECRET STOLEN.

A ROMANCE OF THE STEEL INDUSTRY.

Few people are aware of the romance attached to Huntsman's famous invention—the process of making cast steel. Huntsman justly enjoyed a monopoly in this branch of trade, and with remarkable stringency was the process guarded as a trade secret. His works were closed against all intruders, but one dreary winter's evening a forlorn traveller pitifully pleaded for a haven from a raging storm. His wallings had the desired effect; he spent that night within the friendly glow of the furnaces. The morning broke, and the mysterious stranger sped on his journey.

Mysterious! It was none other than a clever spy. The secret was out. Ere long, Huntsman's monopoly was no longer sacred, and from that date the "great secret" was rapidly developed to the benefit of Sheffield. Such was the interesting reminiscence which cropped up during a chat which a *Sheffield Independent* reporter had with a knight of the melting pot, Mr. Charles Rodgeron.

"It was laborious work, you know," said Mr. Rodgeron, referring to his occupation in the smelting furnace, "and the continual bending over the pots has had a very bad effect upon me. If it were not for Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people I do not know what I would have done. I used to suffer severely from chronic indigestion, and as time wore on I seemed to be doomed as a dyspeptic; in fact, everything I ate upset me, and turned sour on my stomach; and I used to suffer severely from dizziness and a heavy depression in the head. I was off and on with the doctor for more than a year, but that was small comfort, you can guess. I suffered dreadfully with the heartburn, so common amongst steel workers and moulders. As I could not eat in consequence, I became very much run down in health."

"Your present appearance scarcely indicates a dyspeptic condition," rejoined the reporter, humorously surveying the well-built proportions of his auditor.

"No," said Mr. Rodgeron (whose home is at 81, Smithfield, Sheffield), "I have been cured by Dr. Williams' pink pills. Gradually, from the day I commenced to take them, I began to feel better, and now I am stronger than I have been for many years, and practically cured. When I had been taking them some little time, the men in the furnace often made remarks on my changed and improved appearance. I was changed, too, for the distressing pains after eating had gone; I was able to take my food and derive nourishment from it, and with this my strength and activity were greatly increased. I have never felt better than I do now."

His wife here joined in the conversation, and bore out all that had been said.

"Formerly," she said, "he dared not venture to touch pies and pastry, because of the serious effects, but he can now do full justice to such articles of diet. Whenever there is a tendency to go wrong, a few of Dr. Williams' pink pills soon effect a speedy return to his usual robust digestion, due solely to them. It is about eighteen months since Mr. Rodgeron experienced his remarkable cure, nearly two years since he dispensed with the doctor, and to-day he can boast of being two-and-a-half stones heavier than before."

Pitiable nervousness often accompanies a dyspeptic state, as the blood becomes more and more impoverished, and then the nerves grow more and more run down. There can be no grosser error than the notion that any medicine which moves the bowels (no matter what may be said of it) can be taken without danger by nervous and anemic persons. What they need is new blood, and this is given them by every dose of Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people. One box of Dr. Williams' pills (the genuine, with Dr. Williams' name) does more good than a dozen boxes of cheap, quack medicines. The ailments they are absolutely proved to have cured include such severe ailments as paralysis, locomotor ataxia, consumption, sciatica, and spinal disease so severe as to cause absolute disablement; while rheumatism, St. Vitus's dance, indigestion, biliousness, liver disorder, influenza, and all ailments incident to any time of the life of woman have also been cured. Only the genuine pills ever cured anything; they can be readily distinguished by the fact that they bear the full name, Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people. Substitutes have been so respectfully proved valueless that it is strange that anyone can be taken in by them; but if they are treacherously pushed by shopkeepers the best plan is to send direct to Dr. Williams' medicine company, Holborn-viaduct, London—enclosing price, two shillings and ninepence for one box, or thirteen shillings and ninepence for six boxes. As a tonic, pick-me-up, and restorer of appetite and digestion, the pills have no equal.

Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people are sold by all chemists, and can be had from the sole agent for Egypt, Mr. Max Fischer, Cairo, Hotel du Nil-street, Mouney; and Alexandria, Chérif Pasha-street, No. 21, at P.T. 13 per box, or P.T. 70 for 6 boxes. 128002

The lot of the great violinist is not always a happy one, and after his farewell appearance at Brooklyn Herr Kubelick was the victim of attentions which, to say the least of it, were rather oppressive. Several hundred women crowded round the stage door, and, as he came out, he was hugged, kissed, pelted with flowers, and adorned with a huge wreath which was hung forcibly round his neck. It is stated he will be some weeks before he recovers from the shock.

ASK YOUR TOBACCONIST FOR

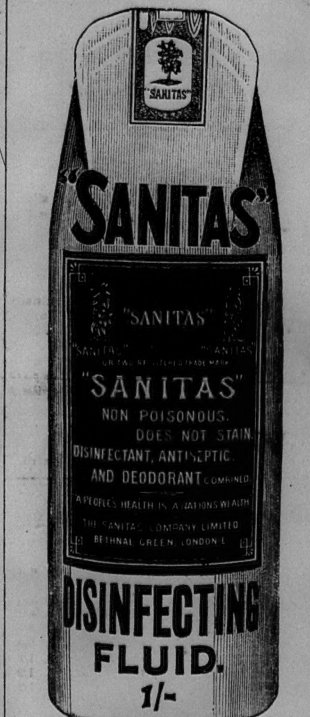


20243-144902

The Japanese JINRICKSHA introduced into Egypt. Specially adapted to the requirements of this country. On hire, by distance or time, in Cairo, Luxor, and Assuan. Can be hired for evening on special terms. Telephone No. 639. On sale for private use. For full information apply to R. HOPE & CO., 8, Savile Bldg., Cairo.



2 757-214902



ALSO Powder, Soaps, Sulphur (Fumigating) Candles, and all kinds of Disinfectants.

"The use of 'Sanitas' preparations is as new as great as to compare a complete antiseptic and disinfectant, antiseptic, and deodorant of much of these is based on 'Sanitas', a universally popular, pleasant and powerful active compound."

"HOW TO DISINFECT" Book sent FREE on application.

OF ALL CHEMISTS, AND The "SANITAS" Co., Ltd., Bethnal Green, London. 19820-75902

Municipalité d'Alexandrie

AVIS.

La Municipalité procédera le 15 Avril courant à l'adjudication des travaux de canalisation des rues Raghé pacha, Gama Soltan et Ebn Khaled.

Le cautionnement est fixé à L.E. 130. Le Cahier des Charges déposé au bureau de la voirie peut-être consulté tous les jours de 9h. à midi, les jours fériés exceptés.

Les offres seront reçues au Secrétariat Financier de la Municipalité jusqu'au 15 Avril courant à midi.

Elles pourront également être déposées en séance de la Délégation le même jour à 6h.p.m.

Le Directeur-Général.

Signé: J. G. CHAKOUR.

Alexandrie, le 1 Avril 1902. 20917-3-2

AVIS.

La Municipalité a l'honneur de prévenir le public que l'adjudication pour l'exploitation de carrières d'Abu Zabel qui devait avoir lieu mardi 8 courant a été renvoyée à jeudi 10 courant à 6 heures p.m.

Le Directeur Général.

Signé: J. G. CHAKOUR.

Alexandrie, le 1 Avril 1902. 20918-3-2

GRAND THEATRE KHEDIVIAL, CAIRO.

Direction... Mr. McKee RANKIN
SATURDAY APRIL 12.
First Appearance in Egypt of the young American Tragedienne

MISS NANCE O'NEIL

assisted by her own Company, including Mr. Thomas Kingston.

OPENING PRODUCTION

SATURDAY APRIL 12.

Herr Sudermann's Masterpiece

MAGDA

(Heimat)

MISS NANCE O'NEIL as MAGDA

Repertoire for season: — Elizabeth, Queen of England; La Tosca; Fedora; Camille; Macbeth; School for Scandal; Peg Woffington; The Jewess, etc.

Admission: Baignoire and Ire Loge P.T. 900; 2nd Loge P.T. 100; Fauteuils P.T. 25; Pit P.T. 15; Amphitheatre P.T. 5.

Books containing twelve admission tickets for Loges or Fauteuils available for any night may be bought at 20% discount. But it is necessary to reserve places with these tickets prior to using same. Box office now open. 20,921-1

Société Foncière d'Egypte.

AVIS AUX ACTIONNAIRES.

Messieurs les actionnaires sont convoqués en Assemblée Générale ordinaire, aux termes de l'article 80 des Statuts pour le Vendredi 18 Avril 1902 à 4 heures de relevée au Siège Social au Caire.

Tout actionnaire propriétaire de 20 actions au moins qui voudra prendre part à la réunion devra faire le dépôt de ses actions avant le 13 Avril 1902:

au Caire: au Siège Social

à Alexandrie: chez Mrs. R. Rolo

Figli et Co.

Le Caire, le 21 Mars 1902.

L'Administrateur Délégué

20,863-8-2 J. SEPH A. CATTANI L'EY.

Special Short Advertisements.

Under this heading advertisements are inserted at the following rates:—15 words: once, P.T. 8; three times, P.T. 10; six times, P.T. 15.—80 words: once, P.T. 8; three times, P.T. 16; six times, P.T. 24. For every 10 words or under beyond 80 words: once, P.T. 2; three times, P.T. 4; six times, P.T. 6. At such advertisements must be prepaid, and to this rule on exception whatever will be made. The address is counted. The advertisement must appear on consecutive days for above rates to be obtained. Letters in reply to advertisements will be posted to any address if a few stamps are sent by the advertiser to cover postage.

ARABIC LESSONS.—A graduate of the American College at Beyrout desires to give lessons in Arabic to Englishmen from 6 to 8 p.m. Address c/o Editor, Egyptian Gazette. 20,914-6-2

ENGLISH PENSION, DE WYATT HOUSE, HELWAN. Rooms with or without board. Terms moderate. 20,804-71902

FOR SALE.—A pair of iron PONTONS with deal deck 50 ft. x 25 ft.; new; suitable for a houseboat. Apply, Mr. George, Technical School, Boulak. 20,801-744

FOR SALE.—Governor Cart, donkey and harness. Lt. Colonel McKinstry, Bulky Station. 20,923-2-2

FOR SALE.—White Syrian horse, good hack, carries weight, has won races in Egypt. 20; Grey Arab horse; good ladies' hack, 4/5. White Stamboulie pony, good hack and harness, ridden by lady, 20. H. C. Hans-n, Helwan. 20,910-3-3

LANCASTER HOUSE, Sharia-el-Maruf, opposite German Hospital, Cairo. English Pension, English, French and German spoken. 20,576-64-902

STERILIZED MILK for Ocean voyages. Fresh and Powdered Butter of finest quality; awarded First Prizes at Khartoum Agricultural Society Show, 1902. Howie & Co., The Hygienic Dairy Cairo. 20,911-6-3

TO LET.—For Summer, from middle of June, furnished House at Zeitoun. R. H. Du Boulay, Zeitoun. 20,897-6-6

CALENDAR OF THE WEEK.

(COPTIC AND MOHAMEDAN)

APRIL:

Sat. 5 Favourable season for voyaging at sea. Sun. 6 Sow white egg-plant and water melon.

The Eastern Telegraph Coy, LIMITED.

AVERAGE TIME occupied in transmission of Egyptian telegrams from England to Alexandria on Friday 4th April, 1902.

OUTWARDS.

(Between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. (Cairo time))

MESSAGESHANDLED IN AT

FROM The Company's Cable Telegram Office.

H. M. H. M.

London 0.20 0.10

Liverpool 0.20 —

Manchester 0.20 1.06

Glasgow 0.22 —

Other Principal Offices 0.40

DAVIES BRYAN & Co.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL BUILDINGS

CAIRO

CHERIF PASHA STREET

ALEXANDRIA.

Buying Office, 110, Cheapside, London.

Tailors & General Outfitters

Lounge Suits Frock Coats

Dress & Smoking Suits

Breeches Overcoats:

Linen & Khaki Suits

Well-shrunk Flannel Suits

Ladies' Costumes & Habits.

Experienced English Cutters.

All Requisites for Nile

Tours.

Sole Agents in Egypt for the famous

"BECTIVE" BOOTS

Marching Boots Tennis Shoes

Ladies' & Men's Court Shoes.

Hats, Helmets & Caps

Latest Designs in Ties.

Shirts, Collars and Gloves.

Studs, Links & Tie Clips.

Sunshades & Umbrellas.

Finest Show in Egypt of

BLOUSES

in Silk, Lawn & Zephyr.

Unshrinkable

Underclothing

Vests & Pants in Wool, Silk Mixtures, Gauze & Balbriggan.

Pyjamas & Cholera Belts.

Sole Authorized Agents in Egypt for

Cellular (Aertex) Goods.

Rugs & Shawls.

Gladstone Bags. Kit Bags.

Overland Trunks. Steel Trunks.

Compressed Cane Trunks.

Ladies' Hat Boxes.

Holdalls, Linen Cabin Bags.

A complete

Ladies' Department.

Dressing Gowns, Knickers,

Silk & Wool Combinations.

Vinolia Soap & Perfumery.

All goods kept in stock are of the

Best British Manufacture.

TERMS—CASH.

Davies Bryan & Co.

Cairo & Alexandria.

17598-649-38

Alexandria General Produce Association

BULLETIN HEBDOMADAIRE.

Vendredi à midi, le 4 Avril 1902.

COTON

ARRIVAGES	EXPORTATION						STOCK	
	Angleterre			Continent		*Total		
	Cantars	Balles	Cantars	Balles	Cantars	Balles		Cantars
Cette semaine	59,623	7,008	58,455	15,809	116,503	24,845	185,274	1,609,397 ¹
Même semaine 1901...	55,924	8,387	27,744	4,134	80,668	8,322	63,036	1,365,394 ²
A partir du 1 sept. 1901	6,338,292	272,617	2,079,098	311,334	3,325,194	670,180	5,078,595	—
Même époque 1900-1901	1,751,347	206,360	2,049,631	184,297	1,373,735	487,001	8,707,583	—
*Extra-Usine.—Cette semaine 3,038 balles et 15,016 cantars; à partir du 1er septembre 1901: 86,318 balles et 674,103 cantars; même époque 1901: 86,988 balles et 281,187 cantars.								
Y compris stock au 1er septembre 1901								349,500.
								* au 1er septembre 1900 cantars 312,600

GRAINES DE COTON

ARRIVAGES	EXPORTATION					Consommation locale	STOCK
	Angleterre	Continent	Total	Ardebs	Ardebs		
Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs
Cette semaine	20,278	56,654	563	57,417	—	—	727,877*
Même semaine 1901	28,878	68,079	—	53,079	—	—	413,199*
A partir du 1 sept. 1901	3,084,783	2,741,440	343,406	2,984,906	—	—	—
Même époque 1900-1901	2,800,878	2,193,241	229,538	2,423,379	—	—	—
Y compris stock constaté au 1er sept. 1901	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1901 ards 28,000.						* au 1er septembre 1900 ards 36,200

H L E

	ARRIVAGES		EXPORTATION			Consom- mation locale	STOCK
	Saïdi	Béhéra	Angleterre	Continent	Total		
	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs
Cette semaine...	243	87	—	—	—	1,776	—
Même semaine 1901 ...	243	87	—	—	—	1,776	—
A partir du 1er avril 1902	243	87	—	—	—	1,776	—
Même époque 1901 ...	243	87	—	—	—	1,776	—
Stock au 1er avril 1902, ardebs 9,700.							
Y compris exportés en farine jusqu'au 1902 Ards. —							
Stock au 1er avril 1901, ardebs 9,700							

F E V E S

	ARRIVAGES		EXPORTATION			Consommation locale	STOCK
	Saïdi	Béhéra	Angleterre	Continent	Total		
	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs		
Cette semaine	12,800	50	4,965	176	5,141	224	—
Même semaine 1901	3,857	—	1,624	31	1,655	—	—
A partir du 1er avril 1902	12,800	50	4,965	176	5,141	224	—
Même époque 1901	3,857	—	1,624	31	1,655	—	—
Stock au 1er avril 1902 ardebs	10,000				52,162	1901	ardebs 1,400

L E N T I L L E S

LENTILLES				
	Arrivages	Exportation	Consommation locale	STOCK
	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs
Cette semaine	128	2	26	—
Même semaine 1901.	105	—	—	—
A partir du 1 avril 1902.	128	2	26	—
Même époque 1901.	105	—	—	—
Stock au 1er avril 1902, ardebs 6,550.				
			au 1er avril 1901 ardebs 50	

O R G E

	ARRIVAGES		EXPORTATION		Consommation locale		STOCK	
	Ardebs		Ardebs		Ardebs		Ardebs	
Cette semaine	88	—	—	—	100	—	—	—
Même semaine 1901... ..	88	—	—	—	100	—	—	—
A partir du 1er avril 1902... ..	88	—	—	—	100	—	—	—
Même époque 1901... ..	88	—	—	—	100	—	—	—
Stock au 1er avril 1902, ardebs —, —								

M A I S

	Arrivages	Exportation	Consommation locale	Arrivages	Exportation
	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Crs. 108 okes	Crs. 108 okes
Cette semaine.	886	1,659	135	33,061	11,311
Semaine antécédente.	8	—	30,567	42,410	—
Total depuis com. année	41,740	82,921	2,592	33,061	11,311
Total année précédente.	1,826	2	1,091	30,567	42,410
Stock au 1er décembre 1901, ardebs	—	—	—	au 1er janvier 1902, ardebs	30,000

O I G N O N S

SUCRES

	Arrivages	EXPORTATIONS		TOTAL
		Angleterre	autres pays	
Sacs	Sacs	Sacs	Sacs	
Cette semaine	—	740	8,590	4,336
Semaine antécédente	—	—	—	—

S U C R E S

Stock au 1er janvier 1902, sacs 12,000.				au 1er janvier 1901, sacs 2,200	
(Il s'agit ici de sacs 100 kilogr.)					
N.B. — L'année pour les maïs commence le 1er déc., pour les sucrés le 1er janv. et pour les oléagine le 1er avril					
PRIX DE LA MARCHANDISE DISPONIBLE.					
COTON (SUIVANT LES TYPES DE L'ASSOCIATION).					
		Tall.	10 1/4		
Fair		Fair			
Fair		Fair			
Good fair.		Good fair.			
Fully good fair		Fully good fair.			
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P R I X D E L A M A R C H A N D I S E D I S P O N I B L E.

HAUTE EGYPTE et FAYOUMI.		ARABSI.		JOANOVICH		Fèves Fayoumi		Fèves Behera		Fèves Lentilles.		Fèves Bana		Fèves Bana		Fèves Bana	
Fair	Tal. = /	2me qualité	\$ 114 1/2	\$ 114 1/2	\$ 114 1/2	\$ 114 1/2	\$ 114 1/2	\$ 114 1/2	\$ 114 1/2	\$ 114 1/2	\$ 114 1/2	\$ 114 1/2	\$ 114 1/2	\$ 114 1/2	\$ 114 1/2	\$ 114 1/2	\$ 114 1/2
Fully fair	" 10 5/8	1er	" 12	" 12 1/2	" 12 1/2	" 12 1/2	" 12 1/2	" 12 1/2	" 12 1/2	" 12 1/2	" 12 1/2	" 12 1/2	" 12 1/2	" 12 1/2	" 12 1/2	" 12 1/2	" 12 1/2
Good fair	" 11	Extra	" 13	" 13 1/2	" 13 1/2	" 13 1/2	" 13 1/2	" 13 1/2	" 13 1/2	" 13 1/2	" 13 1/2	" 13 1/2	" 13 1/2	" 13 1/2	" 13 1/2	" 13 1/2	" 13 1/2
Good good fair.	" 11 5/8																
												Suc. 1er Jet. Daïra le Cr. P.T.		85 41			

PRIX DES CONTRATS.										
COTON					GRAINES DE COTON					
Coton	Fully	Good	fair	brown	Mal pr.	Jan. pr.	11 10/32	Graines de coton	Avril pr.	P.T.
"	"	"	"	"	"	Juln pr.	11 17/32	"	"	73 5/40
"	"	"	"	"	"	Jullet pr.	11 18/32	"	"	72 1/2
"	"	"	"	"	"	Avr. pr.	11 19/32	"	"	74 15/40
"	"	"	"	"	"	Nov. 1902	11 22/32	"	"	74 35/40
"	"	"	"	"	"	Jan. pr.	11 22/32	"	"	68 30/40
"	"	"	"	"	"			Fèves Saldi	Nov.-Dec. Jan. 1902	68 30/40
"	"	"	"	"	"				Sept.-Oct. pr.	81 20/40

P R I X D E L A M A R C H A N D I S E D I S P O N I B L E.

Le Marché des cotons haussant.

Milner's Safes

SOLE AGENTS FOR EGYPT

THE EGYPTIAN MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION, LTD.

10, EL ARABY STREET, CAIRO.

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P R I X D E L A M A R C H A N D I S E D I S P O N I B L E.

Sharia Et Alail.



LENGO

P R I X D E L A M A R C H A N D I S E D I S P O N I B L E.

LIEBIG

The Genuine Liebig Company's Extract

is the most concentrated meat essence made. Its discovery has caused a revolution in sick room dietary. Genuine only if bearing the blue signature J. v. Liebig, and the initials of the manufacturers—"LIEBIGO."

P R I X D E L A M A R C H A N D I S E D I S P O N I B L E.

ARRIVAGES	EXPORTATION						STOCK
	Angleterre		Continent		Total		
	Sacs	Sacs	Sacs	Sacs	Sacs	Sacs	Sacs
Cette semaine	—	740	—	8,590	—	—	4,336
Semaine antérieure	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total depuis commencement année	—	14,811	—	16,210	—	—	81,021
Total année précédente	—	225,000	—	11,455	—	—	16,913
Stock au 1er janvier 1902, sacs 12,000.							
(Il s'agit ici de sacs 100 kilogr.)							
Stock au 1er janvier 1901, sacs 2,200							

Allen, Alderson & Co. LIMITED.

SOLE & EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR Messrs. Ruston, Proctor & Co., Limited, Lincoln.

Messrs. Platt Brothers & Co., Limited, Oldham.

Messrs. John Fowler & Co., Limited, Leeds.

The Central Cyclone Co., Limited, London.

Messrs. Charles Cammell & Co., Ltd., of Sheffield.

Messrs. Merryweather & Sons, London.

Messrs. F. Reddaway & Co. Ltd., Pendleton, Manchester.

Ratner's Safes. The Engelberg Rice Huller.

Messrs. Greenwood & Batley Limited, Leeds.

McCormick's Reapers & M

and *Levi*—the Castle Macerani, where Byron lived in 1822, lying between the two places.

About 10 miles from Spazio is *Sarzana*, a handsome white marble (Carrara) is only a few miles away) cathedral. From this place you may proceed northwards without returning to Genoa, for a line to *Parma* about 3 hours distant, puts you on the main line from Bologna. Parma has a fine cathedral and baptistry, some old churches, an interesting museum and large picture gallery, of which five rooms are devoted to the works of Correggio.

But should you return from Spazio to Genoa, there are many pretty places westwards on the Riviera before you reach Nice. Here also the railway is perpetually diving into tunnels through promontories, so that if time and expense are no object, driving is preferable. Passing the suburbs of Genoa with their fine villas and sea bathing, *Pegli* is reached in six miles' drive. Here there are many beautiful walks in the woods, and hill climbs, and a fine show place, the *Pila Pallavicini*. And so you may journey on through *Savona*, *Alasio*, *San Remo*, *Bordighera* and *Ventimiglia*, the Italian-French frontier, and return by *Marsilles* (see Route IV.) and *Paris*.

The most direct route to England from Genoa is by *Turin*, *Mont Cenis*, *Chambéry*, *Macon*, *Turin*. It is a three hours' journey from Genoa to *Turin*. You must stay here, having come from Egypt, to see the very fine Egyptian collection in the Museum.

Turin is a well laid out busy city, with tramcars running in every direction. There are good shops, and a pretty public garden on the bank of the Po with a beautiful view of the Alps. It may be made a centre for excursions into the Alpine Valleys, including the *Walden Valley*. From *Turin* the direct route to *Paris* lies through *Chambéry*, *Aix-les-Bains*, *Macon* and *Dijon*.

HOTELS.

LAKE OF COMO (Cernobbio).

GRAND HOTEL VILLA d'ESTE.
First Class Hotel. First situation on the Lake. Immense Park and Gardens. Moderate charges. Omnibus at door. T. DOMBIE, Manager.

GENOA.

HOTEL LONDRES.

Telephone Address: "LEONOR."
First Class, opposite the Central Station and close by the Landing Pier.
Railway Booking Office. Luggage Receipts. Luggage stored without any charge. No extra charge for light and attendance. F. DOMBIE, Proprietor.
Branch House: Hotel Belle Vue, San Remo. Modern built, first-class.

SAN REMO.

GRAND HOTEL ROYAL.
The most fashionable First Class Hotel. Full South. Large Garden. Beautifully healthy situation with magnificent views of town and sea. Private Suites of Apartments with Bath and Lavatory. Electric Light in every room. Baths and shower on each floor. Steam Heating in all the Corridors and Public Rooms. Large Halls, Music, Billiard, Reading, and Ladies' Dressing Rooms. Latest Sanitary arrangements. Hot and Cold Water. Hot Water Pipes. M. BAKETTES, Proprietor, also of the Grand Hotel Royal, Courmayeur (Valle d'Aoste), and Hotel Royal Victoria, Aoste.

BORDIGHERA.
The most important and largest really First Class Hotel in Bordighera. Situated on the best sheltered part of the Strada Romana, on elevated ground, in a beautiful large garden of 20,000 square metres, commanding a magnificent view over the sea and the whole French Coast. Hygienic and healthy situation. Electric Light. Hot and Cold Water. Steam Heating in all the Corridors and Public Rooms. Large Halls, Music, Billiard, Reading, and Ladies' Dressing Rooms. Latest Sanitary arrangements. Hot and Cold Water. Hot Water Pipes. M. BAKETTES, Proprietor, also of the Grand Hotel Royal, Courmayeur (Valle d'Aoste), and Hotel Royal Victoria, Aoste.

HOTEL ANGST.
The most important and largest really First Class Hotel in Bordighera. Situated on the best sheltered part of the Strada Romana, on elevated ground, in a beautiful large garden of 20,000 square metres, commanding a magnificent view over the sea and the whole French Coast. Hygienic and healthy situation. Electric Light. Hot and Cold Water. Steam Heating in all the Corridors and Public Rooms. Large Halls, Music, Billiard, Reading, and Ladies' Dressing Rooms. Latest Sanitary arrangements. Hot and Cold Water. Hot Water Pipes. M. BAKETTES, Proprietor, also of the Grand Hotel Royal, Courmayeur (Valle d'Aoste), and Hotel Royal Victoria, Aoste.

TURIN.
The most important and largest really First Class Hotel in Bordighera. Situated on the best sheltered part of the Strada Romana, on elevated ground, in a beautiful large garden of 20,000 square metres, commanding a magnificent view over the sea and the whole French Coast. Hygienic and healthy situation. Electric Light. Hot and Cold Water. Steam Heating in all the Corridors and Public Rooms. Large Halls, Music, Billiard, Reading, and Ladies' Dressing Rooms. Latest Sanitary arrangements. Hot and Cold Water. Hot Water Pipes. M. BAKETTES, Proprietor, also of the Grand Hotel Royal, Courmayeur (Valle d'Aoste), and Hotel Royal Victoria, Aoste.

GRAND HOTEL ET HOTEL D'EUROPE.
The most important and largest really First Class Hotel in Bordighera. Situated on the best sheltered part of the Strada Romana, on elevated ground, in a beautiful large garden of 20,000 square metres, commanding a magnificent view over the sea and the whole French Coast. Hygienic and healthy situation. Electric Light. Hot and Cold Water. Steam Heating in all the Corridors and Public Rooms. Large Halls, Music, Billiard, Reading, and Ladies' Dressing Rooms. Latest Sanitary arrangements. Hot and Cold Water. Hot Water Pipes. M. BAKETTES, Proprietor, also of the Grand Hotel Royal, Courmayeur (Valle d'Aoste), and Hotel Royal Victoria, Aoste.

KRAFF'S GRAND HOTEL DE TURIN.
First Class Hotel. Opposite Arrival Platform of Central Station (Turin Nuova). Latest Sanitary Arrangements. Lift. Electric Light. Telephone. Kraff's Grand Hotel.

AIX-LES-BAINS.
First Class Hotel. Opposite Arrival Platform of Central Station (Turin Nuova). Latest Sanitary Arrangements. Lift. Electric Light. Telephone. Kraff's Grand Hotel.

GRAND HOTEL d'AIX.
First Class Hotel. Opposite Arrival Platform of Central Station (Turin Nuova). Latest Sanitary Arrangements. Lift. Electric Light. Telephone. Kraff's Grand Hotel.

ROUTE VII.
"The Rock," and a peep at Spain.

For Gibraltar, you must take one of the English Steamers from Port Said, and there is a fair choice, the P. & O., Orient, and other lines; and from Alexandria the Moss Line Steamers. The P. & O. go to Marseilles, the Orient to Naples first. By P. & O. Steamer the journey takes seven days, leaving Port Said on Tuesday, and arriving at *Gibraltar* on Wednesday. Of course you must see *Granada* and the *Alhambra*. But you will see much that may fascinate you, even more than the wonderful *Alhambra*. *Algeiras* is the railway station of Gibraltar. Thence you will get a train in five hours to *Bobadilla*, where you branch off from the line to Madrid, and in another five hours' journey, through increasingly fine scenery, reach *Granada*.

Situated 2,200 feet above the sea, between the Montes Granada, and the snowy peaks of the Sierra Nevada, 11,000 feet high, *Granada* enjoys a fine summer climate, and one of the most beautiful positions in the world. It is perhaps peculiarly appropriate that you should visit Southern Spain after Cairo, for here will be found a later development of Arab art, the result of more than 700 years of Moorish occupation. The very name *Alhambra* is taken from the Arabic "El Hamra," the "red" place; a name it took from the red stone of which it is built.

Returning to *Bobadilla*, another four hours will take you to *Cordoba* on the Guadalquivir—which is nothing else but the "Wady el Kebr." The place is full of Moorish and Roman remains, the cathedral having been originally a Roman temple, and then a mosque, as may be easily seen from its 800 columns.

From *Cordoba* to *Seville* is a four hours' journey, well worth doing, although it is returning slightly south. *Seville* boasts the largest cathedral in Spain, and the town is the most eastern in appearance.

Returning to *Cordoba* you can proceed via *Alcazar* to *Madrid*, in 15 hours. This is the centre of Spain, in more senses than one, physically, politically, socially and educationally. Houses of Parliament, Royal Palace, University, Mint, are all here. At the Museo in the Prado is one of the finest collections of pictures in the world. Many interesting excursions can be made from *Madrid*.

The majority of travellers enter and leave Spain by the west end of the Pyrenees passing through *Valladolid*, *Burgos*, and *San Sebastian* to *Biarritz* and *Bayonne*. But no less interesting is the other less frequented route via *Barcelona*. From *Madrid* to *Saragossa* is a journey of 74 hours, and you must not pass

this picturesque place without seeing its two cathedrals, its old bridge and quaint houses.

Thence to *Tarragona* via *Lerida* is a journey of about 8 hours. *Tarragona* is well worth a visit, not only because of its Cathedral with one of the finest cloisters in Europe, and its ancient cyclopean walls surmounted by Roman work, but because of the extremely interesting excavations to the Roman Capitol, Forum, and Palace at *Torreón de Pilato*; to the Roman aqueduct; *Tortosa* a Moorish city on the Ebro; and *Poblet*.

It is only 4 hours from *Tarragona* to busy *Barcelona*. From *Barcelona* the wonderful *Montserrat* monastery on its almost inaccessible ledge among the jagged peaks can be visited in a day's excursion, or accommodation can be had for the night in the monastery. It is reached now by mountain rail, but the finely engineered driving road from *Monistrol* affords many magnificent views.

Three hours north of *Barcelona* is *Girona* with a fine Gothic cathedral. That is on the direct route to *Paris*. From *Barcelona* three routes to *Paris* are open to you, all going together as far as *Narbonne* (a) about 34 hours via *Cette* and *Nîmes* to *Tarazon* (see Route IV.), where you can catch the *Marsilles* express. (b) about 34 hours via *Toulouse*, *Montauban*, *Limoges* and *Orleans* (c) about 58 hours via *Toulouse*, *Bordeaux*, *Poitiers* and *Tours*.

HOTELS.

BORDEAUX.

GRAND HOTEL ET HOTEL DE FRANCE.
Only First Class Hotel full South, specially recommended to English and American Travellers. Every modern comfort. Electric Light. Telephone. Calorific. Baths. Fine Cellars containing 50,000 Bottles. Vve. Louis DUBOIS, Proprietor.

HOTEL de la PAIX et RICHELIEU.
First Class Hotel, with every modern improvement. Admirably situated in the centre of the town. Highly recommended. Electric Light. Telephone. Calorific. Baths. Fine Cellars containing 50,000 Bottles. Vve. Louis DUBOIS, Proprietor.

GIBRALTAR.

HOTEL EUROPA.

HOTEL BRISTOL.

GRANADA.

GRAND HOTEL ALAMEDA.
WASHINGTON IRVING HOTEL.

CORDOBA.

HOTEL SUIZA.

BURGOS (Spain).

GRAND HOTEL de PARIS.
First Class Hotel, best situation near the Cathedral and principal monuments. French cooking. Baths. Electric Light. Garden. Omnibus meets all Trains. Moderate terms. Private Garages kept at the Hotel. Interceptor.

BARCELONA.

Rambla GRAND HOTEL. Rambla et QUATRE NATIONS.
This First Class Hotel, extensively patronized by English and American families, is situated in the most fashionable quarter of the town. Large suites of apartments splendidly fitted up, and looking full south. Electric Light. Hydraulic Lift. First-class. Heating. Large Halls, Music, Billiard, Reading, and Ladies' Dressing Rooms. Latest Sanitary arrangements. Hot and Cold Water. Hot Water Pipes. M. BAKETTES, Proprietor, also of the Grand Hotel Royal, Courmayeur (Valle d'Aoste), and Hotel Royal Victoria, Aoste.

ROUTE VIII.
Greece, Corfu, and the Ionian Isles.

Many people visit Greece after wintering in Egypt, and it is so easily reached from Alexandria, the climate in April is charming. Steamers run frequently both to *Patras*, and the *Piræus*—which is the port for Athens. The advantage of disembarking at the latter place is that it is but five miles from Athens, which may be reached in twenty minutes by train; while the railway journey from *Patras* takes about 74 hours. The best steamers are those of the Khedivial Mail Co. and the Russian Steam Navigation Co. Greece is also very easily reached from either *Smyrna* or *Constantinople*; and there are frequent sailings by excellent steamers.

The first and most important site to visit in Athens is, of course, the *Acropolis*—a rocky platform upon which were built some of the most famous buildings of classic times. Ascending the great staircase, 70 ft. wide, and passing through the Gateway built of marble from Pentelicon the Parthenon is reached—dedicated to *Pallas Athene* by Pericles c. 447 B.C., and adorned with priceless sculptures, many of which are now in the British Museum. There is the Erechtheion with its celebrated Caryatids; the Theocion and the beautiful little Temple of the Wingless Victory. Close to the *Acropolis* lies *Mars Hill*, celebrated as the site where St. Paul preached to the Athenians, and where the Athenians held their public Court. On the *Pnyx* immediately behind they assembled their meetings. On the south and south-east sides of the *Acropolis* are the beautiful columns of the Temple of *Jupiter Olympus* and the triumphal arch of *Hadrian*, the Temple of *Æsculapius* and the two ancient theatres—the *Odeum*, and the Theatre of *Dionysus* which is well preserved. These are but a few of the interesting buildings of ancient Athens.

If possible tourists should arrange to be in Athens for the Orthodox Easter in order to witness the Good Friday and Easter Eve ceremonies, and to be present at the dancing on the Easter Tuesday festival held at *Megara*, for which a special train is run from Athens. There is a small ancient Byzantine Cathedral dating from the 13th century, and the old Russian church of St. Theodore, both of which are worth visiting. There are several excursions to be made from Athens, none of them of any difficulty. First and foremost the Temple of *Eleusis*—driving along the Sacred Way through the beautiful Pass of *Daphne*, and stopping at the top of the hill to see the ancient Byzantine mosaics in the church, and to look at the view from the monastery garden. Then there is a pleasant day's excursion by rail in one hour, or better still by carriage, or by steamer to *Laurium* (hotel), and on to *Sunium*—there are interesting mines and an old Doric Temple to be seen.

A charming trip can be made to *Corinth* by train (3 hours) through lovely scenery, and on to *Mycenæ*, where can be seen the celebrated Tomb of *Atræus* and the Gate of *Lions* at the entrance to *Agamemnon's Palace*. From here it is quite possible to drive via *Argos* to *Nauplia* in the day. This is an interesting town, and

the surrounding scenery is lovely. A pleasant afternoon's drive can be made to *Tyrinus* with its Cyclopean masonry, and to *Argos* with fine amphitheatre on the natural rock, and *Acropolis* 1,000 ft. above sea level. *Epidaure* with its Temple of *Æsculapius* and very perfect amphitheatre is well worth the day's driving excursion. From *Nauplia* you can get to *Olympia* by rail. *It is here*—the celebrated Olympic games were held from B.C. 776 to A.D. 394—the stadium is very perfect. The ruins of the Temple of *Jupiter* are quite splendid. The famous statue of *Hermes* is here. *Patras* is reached from *Pyræus* by rail in four hours, from which port steamers to all parts of Europe run frequently. A charming trip can be made among the Ionian islands, *Zante*, *Cephalonia*, etc. It is worth while to spend a few days in *Corfu* on account of the beauty of the scenery. There is also good snipe and quail shooting to be had.

HOTELS.

CORINTH.

HOTEL de la GARE.

CORFU.

GRAND HOTEL ST. GEORGES.

(Pension at very moderate prices).

This First Class Hotel, situated on the best site of the *Epidaure*, fitted up after the English style, well known and highly recommended for its comfort and good attendance, is under the personal management of the sole Proprietor, ALEXANDER S. MACHOUZ.

MOSCOW.

HOTEL BERLIN.

First Class. 150 Beds. Electric Light in all the rooms. Highly recommended to English and American Travellers. Guides speaking English at the Hotel. This large well-known Hotel, situated in the centre of the city, near the Kremlin and all places of interest, has been recently rebuilt, enlarged, and provided with all the latest improvements. Latest English Sanitary arrangements throughout the house. Bath Rooms on all floors. The only Hotel in Moscow with self-contained suites of sitting room, bed room, lavatory, and bath. Excellent French and English Cuisine. Splendid Restaurant and Grill Room. Choice Wines. Drawing Room with Piano. Billiards, Smoking and Reading Rooms. English and Foreign Newspapers. All languages spoken. ZAVITSE CLAUER, Proprietor (Swiss).

HOTEL DU BAZAR SLAVE.

THIS HOTEL IS THE LARGEST, the most central, and the most comfortable in the town. Excellent "Restaurant" and "Café" Saloon, and Bath Rooms. All languages spoken. English, French, and German Newspapers. Telephone, and Post Office in the house. Omnibus to all the Railway Stations.

ST. PETERSBURG.

GRAND HOTEL du NORD.
118, NARISKY PROSPECT.
First Class Hotel, with every modern comfort, facing the Moscow Station, centre of the Russian Empire. Guides speaking English at the Hotel. Special Reading and Conversation Rooms. Large Dining Room. Unsurpassed Kitchen and Cellar. Bath Rooms. Lavatory, and self-contained suites of sitting room, bed room, lavatory, and bath. Excellent French and English Cuisine. Splendid Restaurant and Grill Room. Choice Wines. Drawing Room with Piano. Billiards, Smoking and Reading Rooms. English and Foreign Newspapers. All languages spoken. Omnibus meets all Trains. All languages spoken. W. J. SCHWETTER, Proprietor.

HOTEL DE FRANCE.

Great Moscow, best situation in the town. Opposite the Winter Palace, centre of the Russian Empire. Guides speaking English at the Hotel. This large well-known Hotel, situated in the centre of the city, near the Kremlin and all places of interest, has been recently rebuilt, enlarged, and provided with all the latest improvements. Latest English Sanitary arrangements throughout the house. Bath Rooms on all floors. The only Hotel in Moscow with self-contained suites of sitting room, bed room, lavatory, and bath. Excellent French and English Cuisine. Splendid Restaurant and Grill Room. Choice Wines. Drawing Room with Piano. Billiards, Smoking and Reading Rooms. English and Foreign Newspapers. All languages spoken. ZAVITSE CLAUER, Proprietor (Swiss).

ATHENS.

ATHENS (GREEK).

GRAND HOTEL d'ANGLETERRE.
Telephone. Post Office. Electric Light throughout.

PATRAS.

GRAND HOTEL.
ROUTE IX.

Constantinople, the Black Sea and Tiflis, and Home by the Danube.

Tiflis! Is it really a possible thing to do comfortably? Most certainly. Perfectly simple and as comfortable as a Palestine trip, or more so, and more easy. You will get at Alexandria vessels belonging to different lines that will take you by various routes to Constantinople. The Khedivial steamers go by *Piræus*, *Smyrna*, and *Mytilene* reaching Constantinople after four days. Time is allowed at the Piræus for visiting Athens (see Route VIII).

It is a great advantage to see Constantinople for the first time from the sea, the view of the city from the Golden Horn being magnificent. The chief things to see in Constantinople are the Mosque of *San Sophia*, the Golden Horn and the Valley of Sweet Waters. From Constantinople there are very fair Russian steamers which coast along the Black Sea.

Sinope with its remarkable Byzantine remains is the birthplace of *Mithridates the Great*. Then wonderful *Trebizond*, the terminus of the great trade route from Persia, once an Hellenic city, and still enclosed within its Byzantine walls. It is most picturesquely situated on a sloping tableland surrounded by a chain of rugged peaks. Next, *Batum* and *Pot*, at either of which places you can get the train.

The former is the great emporium of the petroleum trade, the oil being brought here from the great wells at *Baku* on the Caspian. The train from *Batum* to *Tiflis* takes 114 hours. During the latter half of the route it follows the course of the River *Kur*. Arrived at *Tiflis* you have a choice of first-class hotels, where you will even find English newspapers. Here you are in *Russian Caucasus* and a greater mixture of interesting races than the population presents you could not possibly get elsewhere. The handsomest people in the world are the Georgians, and here they most do congregate, there being over ten thousand in this city; Armenians predominate in the population. Then there are Russians, Germans, Persians, Tartars, Jews, Greeks, Turks, and representatives of other eastern races. The European aspect of the town from the point of view of public buildings will strike visitors as extremely strange in this remote place. Yet they have existed for a considerable time. Of the 54 churches, the cathedral traces its origin back to the 5th century, others to the 14th and 15th centuries. Very little is done in the way of manufactures, but the artisans are famed for their silver work, guns, and swords. Most of the foreign trade of *trans-Caucasia* with Asia is carried on through *Tiflis*, which accounts for the large population of Easterns.

The town is most picturesquely situated on both banks of the *Kur* 500 feet above the Black Sea level, and surrounded by high hills which makes it a very hot place in summer. To *Baku*, on the Caspian, is a journey of about sixteen hours. It is a weird and wondrous place, especially, will you think so, if, when you are there it should happen that one of the petroleum wells should catch fire, an all too frequent occurrence.

If you prefer to travel to Mid-Europe by Russia your route lies by diligence from *Tiflis* to *Vladikavkas* on the direct line to *Moscow*. The through diligence journey is

done in 26 hours, but one diligence allows a night's rest, and takes 36 hours. In this way you drive right over the Caucasus by the *Darful Pass*.

From *Vladikavkas* you proceed to *Rostov* whence there is a choice of two routes, one *via Tuganrog, Kharok*, and *Orsk*, a sixty-five hour's journey, the other by *Woronesch* and *Koslov*, a forty-five hour's journey.

Moscow is an ancient and very interesting city, and a visit to it should on no account be omitted. Petersburg is twelve hours distant from *Moscow*. But only special interest in Russia would take you round this way; most people would prefer to return quietly the way they came—by steamer to Constantinople, and by the Orient Express leaving Constantinople on Saturday afternoon, and arriving in London on Tuesday afternoon. The route is *via Bucharest, Buda-Pesth, Vienna* and *Paris*.

For those who have been smitten with a taste for river travel after their trip up the Nile, and would like to float lazily through the heart of Europe just as they have been floating through the deserts of Africa, there is no better way of returning home than by the Danube.

It should not be attempted, however, before May, and so will fit in well with the tourists who have come to Constantinople from Egypt, after Easter in Jerusalem or Greece. The best way is to take one of the fine steamers of the Roumanian line, which run in connection with the Oriental Express route *via Temesvar* and *Bucharest* to *Constantinople*. This is far better than the *Varna-Rustuk* to the Danube as travellers have an opportunity of seeing *Bucharest*, *Senia*, and the great viaduct and bridge at *Tchernovoda*. At *Constantinople*, the fashionable watering place of Roumania, there is little to detain the traveller, and a train is waiting for him on the arrival of the steamer, and he soon finds himself crossing the Danube over the wonderful bridge and viaduct across the Danubian marshlands at *Tchernovoda*. In a few hours he will be comfortably installed in the hotel at *Bucharest*.

The Roumanians are an interesting Latin race shut in among millions of Slavs, Hungarians and other races, and the life and gaiety of this little "Paris" of Eastern Europe is not unamusing. Two days at *Bucharest* are enough, one of which ought to be utilised for an excursion to *Senia*, the lovely summer resort of the Court in the Carpathians. *Giurgevo* on the Danube is about two hours' ride over the rich wheat-growing plains, where a steamer will be in waiting and the traveller will soon be floating towards *Vienna*.

The journey as far as *Turn Severin* is dull, but from *Orsova*, where the *Dejle of Kasan* begins, the river scenery is the most magnificent in Europe, and is unequalled anywhere except among the Norwegian Fjords. A half-day at *Belgrade* is sufficient to inspect the rustic capital of Serbia, and in two days more *Buda-Pesth* will be reached.

It is a very pleasant way of getting home, and the journey by river can be made the whole way up to *Linz*, thence home by Munich or by Prague and Dresden.

HOTELS.

SMYRNA.

HOTEL de la VILLE.
CONSTANTINOPLE.

THE ROYAL HOTEL.
HOTEL BYZANCE.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE HOTEL.
Rue Omer, Pershembeh, Galata.

HOTEL de la PAIX.
Rue Yeni, Tsharshi.

HOTEL du TEKE.
Grande Rue, Pera.

HOTEL de CONSTANTINOPLE.
Rue Venedik.

HOTEL IMPERIAL.
Rue Osmali, Mesjid.

HOTEL d'ANGLETERRE.
Grande Rue, Pera.

HOTEL de la VILLE de PESTH.
Grande Rue, Pera.

BUDA PESTH.
HOTEL ROYAL.

Elisabethkring, in the middle of *Andrássystrasse*. 300 Rooms with every modern comfort. Electric Light. Telephone. Central Heating in each room. Splendid Winter Garden. Two Lifts. Most frequented Restaurant in the city. Upward, everything included.

HOTEL BRISTOL.
In the best position on the Danube. Every modern comfort. Good cooking. Excellent Service. First Family Hotel. JOSEF HILTZ, Proprietor.

ROUTE X.
A Visit to North Africa.

If you wish on leaving Egypt, in the end of March, to go to a climate similar in temperature or a trifle less warm than that which you are quitting you cannot do better than travel in Algeria and Tunis. The months of April and May are the best time of the year. You might possibly find a steamer in Alexandria which would take you direct to Algiers. Another plan is to go to Marseilles, and take a steamer thence to Tunis, from which point there is a railway along the coast, with several branches, as far as *Oran*.

But the quickest way is to take steamer to Naples, where you will find another steamer which will take you to *Tunis* via Palermo in 37 hours. Even after the picturesqueness of *Cairo*, *Tunis* strikes the visitor as a most oriental and interesting place.

Famous *Carthage* can be visited from Tunis. The excursion can be made by train or by carriage. The *Bardo*, one of the finest palaces of the Bey of Tunis, should be visited. It also is enriched with marbles from ancient *Carthage* and *Utica*. The few remains of the city of *Utica* are about 20 miles from Tunis on the way to *Bizerta*, which latter place should be seen (train from Tunis) for its extremely picturesque situation on the canal and lake, the shores of which abound in quail and snipe.

From Tunis, it is a twelve hours' railway journey to *Hammam-Meskoutine*, one of the most interesting places in Algeria, and known to the Romans. As its name indicates, it owes its fame to the hot calcareous springs. The water as it comes up is almost boiling. Having

flowed down the hillsides it has, by the deposits of lime, formed successions of small terraces in the manner of those in *New Zealand*. But here the fall is in a thickly-wooded little glen, and as you stand at the bottom and look up at the shining white rocks, among the trees and flowers, the scene is one of almost unearthly beauty.

From *Hammam-Meskoutine* to *Constantine*—on a branch line—takes between three and four hours. "See Rome, see Naples, but do not do until you have seen *Constantine*," says an artist. The city has been a fortress since ancient times, its position on a hill, surrounded on three sides, by precipices descending 1,000 feet to the River *Roumel* below, making it almost impregnable. The situation is magnificent, "its extreme grandeur and picturesque beauty being probably unsurpassed by any city in the world." The Palace of *Constantine* is an excellent type of Moorish architecture, the interior being most brilliant and wonderful.

From *Constantine* to the oasis of *Biskra* is a journey—by another branch line—of over seven hours to *Biskra*. The route passes through the Alpine scenery of *Batna*, with forests of cedar and pine, through the beautiful gorge and oasis of *El Kantara* to "the glowing palm groves of *Biskra*." It is now a fashionable winter resort with a casino.

Returning to the main line at *El Guerrah*, the railway journey thence to *Algiers* occupies twelve hours, from 7.15 a.m. to 7.30 p.m. *Algiers* has been described as a diamond set in an emerald frame, and likened to a white dove settled on a hillside. These similes are best appreciated, however, when the town is approached by sea, though the greenness and luxuriant vegetation can be enjoyed from every point.

The journey to *Oran* occupies 12 hours, the 6.50 a.m. train having a restaurant car attached. *Kemcen* is about five hours by rail from *Oran*. It was once as famous as *Granada*, renowned for its philosophers and artists.

Steamers ply from *Oran* and *Algiers* to *Marseilles*. Occasionally an English passenger steamer may be found at *Algiers*, bound for *Tangier* and *Liverpool*. Or you may cross from *Tangier* to *Gibraltar*, and proceed northwards through Spain.

From *Tangier*, charming camping tours may be made into *Morocco*, perhaps the least Europeanized, though the most western of Mohammedan countries, with little difficulty and no danger. Here there are no railways. *Tangier* itself is a charming and healthy place, with good sea bathing.

HOTELS.

BUCHAREST.

GRAND HOTEL CONTINENTAL.
GRAND HOTEL du BOULEVARD.